FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 168

28 August 1979

NONALINED CONFERENCE

For reportage on the activities of delegations in Havana attending the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement (3-7 September) and coverage of the conference itself, see Section AA, "Nonalined Conference," of the 28 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues or supplements.

BULGARIA

Mikhaylov Addresses U.S. CP Congress in Detroit C 1
Senator Adlai Stevenson Concludes Visit C 1
Lukanov Receives USSR Economic Official Skachkov C 1
Kubadinski Holds Talks With Hungarian Front Delegation C 2
Valverde of Costa Rica Receives Award on 70th Birthday C 2
National Assembly Deputy Chairman Tarabanov Dies 24 August C 2
Zhivkova Discusses 'Children's Assembly' at Press Conference C 3
'Banner of Peace' Monument Opened Near Sofia 25 August C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hungary's Lazar Arrives for Visit, Talks D 1
Prague Arrival D 1
Start of Talks D 1
MTI on Talks D 1
Meeting With Husak D 2
Deputy Premier Korcak Conducts Talks in FRG D 3
Meeting With Federal Officials D 3
Talks in North Rhine-Westphalia D 3
Dinner With North Rhine-Westphalia President D 3
Mountbatten Assassination Will Lead to 'Stepped-Up Repression' D 3
Prague Radio Comments on Mondale Visit to PRC [Sturma] D 4
Slovak National Uprising Commemorated D 5
Lenart on 'Legacy' [Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Aug] D 5
Banska Bystrica Festivity D 6
Lenart Banska Bystrica Speech D 6
Husak Banska Bystrica Address D 7
Lenart Bratislava Speech D 16
Daily Quotes Lenart in Calling for Progressive Management [Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Aug] D 18
Higher Imports of Fodder Grain Envisaged [RUDE PRAVO 23 Aug] D 19
Briefs: Gambian TU Head Meeting D 19

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Meets With Congolese Foreign Minister Nze E 1
SWAPO President Nujoma Grateful for Support E 1
USSR Ambassador Presents Space Suit to Cosmonaut Jaehn E 1
Finnish Trade Union Delegation Begins Talks in Berlin E 2
Imperialism Tries To Split Nonalined Movement [HORIZONT No 35/1979] E 2

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Scores FRG Court Decision on Weinhold Case [25/26 Aug] E 3
FRG Intelligence 'Official' Arrested on Espionage Charges E 4
Briefs: Delegation in Mozambique; Aid to Ethiopia; SED Delegation Panama Visit E 4

HUNGARY

Lazar Departs for Official Visit to CSSR 27 August [Csillag] F 1
Nemeth Receives Vietnamese Politburo Member Chu Huy Man F 1
Paper Discusses Differences Among Nonalined Countries [Koves in NEPSZAVA 25 Aug] F 1
Commentator Discusses Khomeyni Tactics in Iran [Onodi] F 3
Briefs: Aid Shipment to Vietnam; Kuwaiti Trade Delegation Arrives; Aluminum Production Plans F 3

POLAND

Szydlak Speaks at Warsaw Romanian National Day Function [TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Aug] G 1
Protest Made Over Pol Pot's Kampuchean Delegate at UNCSTD G 3
Pyka Holds Economic Talks With Vietnamese Envoy G 3
European Symposium on Humanitarian Law Opens in Krakow G 3
Janiurek Interviewed on Council of Ministers Session [Adamozyk] G 3
Briefs: Shipbuilding Talks With Cuba; Yemeni TU Visitors G 5

ROMANIA

Communique Issued on ZANU Leader Mugabe's Visit [SCINTEIA 26 Aug] H 1
Ceausescu Issues Order of the Day on 23 August Celebration [SCINTEIA 23 Aug] H 3
Foreign Leaders' Messages to Ceausescu on National Day H 4
Carter Message [SCINTEIA 23 Aug] H 4
Castro Message [SCINTEIA 23 Aug] H 5
'Arafat Message [SCINTEIA 26 Aug] H 5
As-Sadat Message [SCINTEIA 26 Aug] H 5
Italy's Berlinguer, Longol Message [SCINTEIA 26 Aug] H 6
Mongolian Leaders' Message [SCINTEIA 23 Aug] H 6
Briefs: UN Visitor; Sudan's Numayri Receives Ambassador H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Congress Delegation Visits Montenegro I 1
Further Comment, Reportage on Nonalined Preparations, Discussion I 1
Loncar Departure for Havana [BORBA 24 Aug] I 1
Vrhovec Arrival in Havana I 2
Call for Defense of Principles I 2
Leaders on Summit Tasks I 3
Kampuchea's Khieu Samphan Visits Belgrade En Route to Havana I 4
Meeting With Dragasevic I 4
Discourse on Nonalined I 5
Further Reportage on Robert Mugabe Visit I 5
Conversation With Tito I 5
27 August Departure I 6
Markovic Talks With Tito Before Departure for CSSR I 6
Zagreb Daily Responds to Statements Regarding Socialism I 6
Retort to CPCZ's TRIBUNA [Britha in VJESNIK 18 Aug] I 6
Denial of 'Attacks' on USSR [Britha in VJESNIK 18 Aug] I 7

POLITIKA Reports on Bulgarian 'Provocation' in Moscow I 7
[Djukic, 16 Aug]
Djuranovich Sends National Day Greetings to Romania's Verdet I 8
[BORBA 23 Aug]
Mountbatten Assassination, IRA Claim Viewed I 8
Details of Army Expenditure Savings Reviewed I 9
Belgrade Radio Discusses Poor Results in Wheat Purchases [Ilic] I 9
Trade Secretary Rotar Makes Statement on Economic Relations I 10
Serbian League of Communists To Discuss Economic Relations I 11
Death of Stjepan Funaric Announced 26 August I 11

MIKHAYLOV ADDRESSES U.S. CP CONGRESS IN DETROIT

AU251925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] The 22d Congress of the U.S. Communist Party continues its work in Detroit. The leader of the CPSU was the first to take the floor.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, leader of the BCP delegation, read a BCP greetings message to the congress. "Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov presented a gift to the U.S. communists--a red banner bearing the picture of the great son of the Bulgarian people--Georgi Dimitrov.

"The greetings message points out that the U.S. Communist Party has, during its entire existence, struggled to defend the vital interests of the working people for their social and democratic rights and for peace, detente, democracy and socialism. The Bulgarian communists express their class solidarity and support for this not so easy, but noble, struggle. Bulgaria's foreign policy, as well as the policy of the other fraternal socialist countries, the greetings message says, is a policy of peace and international cooperation, a policy of freedom and independence of the peoples. Our evaluation of the international situation is that there is now a further change in the world balance of forces that is in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. The greetings message also emphasizes that the BCP actively contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Bulgaria has waged and will consistently wage a struggle against everything that is threatening to weaken the international solidarity of the communists, against any manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, revisionism and reformism."

SENATOR ADLAI STEVENSON CONCLUDES VISIT

AU271905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] U.S. Senator Adlai Stevenson, who paid a 5-day visit to our country, left Bulgaria.

During his visit, the U.S. senator was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. He also held meetings with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly; and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress.

The U.S. guest also held talks with Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade. Questions of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States were discussed.

Senator Adlai Stevenson became acquainted with the development of our agriculture and with various industrial and agricultural projects in Silistra Okrug.

LUKANOV RECEIVES USSR ECONOMIC OFFICIAL SKACHKOV

AU271400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, at the "Lozenets" residence today.

During the talk questions of joint work in building a number of important projects in our country with Soviet assistance during the current 5-year plan period, as well as future plans for the development of cooperation in this sector for the period 1981-85, were discussed.

The meeting, which proceeded in a business-like and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and by Valetin Pavlov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

KUBADINSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION

AU271835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Official, friendly talks were held in Sofia between a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and the delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary, headed by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the activities of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the 8th Fatherland Front Congress.

Comrade Istvan Sarlos, in turn, pointed out the topical tasks facing the Patriotic People's Front in Hungary as regards the further development of the national economy, as well as in connection with satisfying the increased needs of the population.

During the talks readiness was expressed to further strengthen and expand the relations and cooperation between the two fatherland fronts, as well between the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples.

VALVERDE OF COSTA RICA RECEIVES AWARD ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU261903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee, the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his contribution to the struggle against reaction, fascism and imperialism, for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party, and on the occasion of the 70th birthday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TARABANOV DIES 24 AUGUST

AU241834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Central Committee announce with deep sorrow that Comrade Mildo Yanev Tarabanov, an eminent party and state figure, active fighter against fascism and capitalism, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the National Assembly, died on 24 August 1979.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Central Committee an obituary has been published.

A commission for organizing Comrade Milko Tarabanov's funeral was set up. It is composed of Vladimir Bonev, chairman; Dimo Dichev, Nikolay Georgiev, Vera Nacheva, Mariy Ivanov, Ivan Dragoev and Rumen Serbezov.

The bier bearing Milko Tarabanov's body will be at the National Assembly Hall from 1000 to 1130 on 27 Aug 1979 for those who want to pay homage to him.

The funeral will take place at the central cemetery in Sofia at 1200 o'clock on 27 August 1979.

ZHIVKOVA DISCUSSES 'CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY' AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU241405 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia August 24 (BTA)--In 1982 Bulgaria is to organize an international children's "Banner of Peace" assembly for the second time. In this way she will emphasize her attitude to the rising role of art and culture in the modern world, as well as her striving for a continuous increase in the exchange of cultural values in the interests of peace and understanding. This was announced today by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Initiative and Organizing Committee of the International Children's Assembly, at a meeting with more than 250 journalists, 86 of them from abroad, who are accredited to the press center of this major event.

Mrs Zhivkova set out Bulgaria's stand on the topical problems of international cultural cooperation. She pointed out that this country wants to make the world familiar with the most important cultural and spiritual achievements of the Bulgarian people while opportunities are created for communication with the cultural and spiritual values of all the peoples in the world.

Mrs Zhivkova expressed thanks on behalf of the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian cultural public for their goodwill and enthusiasm both to the participants in the assembly and to all those who had welcomed the event and contributed to its major and already generally recognised success.

'BANNER OF PEACE' MONUMENT OPENED NEAR SOFIA 25 AUGUST

AU251933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the opening of the "Banner of Peace" monument was held at the "Bells" site near Sofia today. "Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and public and cultural figures were present."

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, conveyed greetings. Following this, Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the Initiative and Organizational Committee of the International Children's Assembly, opened the "Banner of Peace" monument, built to mark the first International Children's Assembly held in Bulgaria.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

Prague Arrival

LD271220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He is being accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Istvan Hetenyi, state secretary in the National Planning Office; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry; Jeno Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade; Miklos Breinich, deputy chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau; and other officials.

At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, the Hungarian guests were welcomed by federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Premiers Vaclav Hula, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek and Jindrich Zahradnik; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal interior minister; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other Czechoslovak Government officials.

Start of Talks

LD271424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in Hrzan Palace in Prague today between federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. On the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Karol Ujhazy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Tibor Kurtha, first deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Premyasl Strougal, deputy minister of foreign trade; Jan Rendek, deputy Slovak minister of forestry and water management; (Vladimir Lokvenc), federal commissioner for the construction of water projects on the Danube; and Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

In the talks, the Hungarian People's Republic was also represented by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; Istvan Hetenyi, state secretary in the National Planning Office; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry; Jeno Tordai; deputy minister of foreign trade; Miklos Breinich, deputy chairman of the national water conservation bureau; and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

MTI on Talks

LD280842 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI)--MTI correspondents Laszlo Baczonyi and Tibor Sebestyen report from Prague:

In their hours-long talks on Monday in Prague, Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal, Hungarian and Czechoslovak prime ministers respectively, first briefed each other about the political, economic and social development of their countries and about the implementation of the resolutions and goals adopted by the latest congresses of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party. While reviewing timely tasks before the two countries, the sides also discussed the preparations for their respective forthcoming five-year plans (1981-85).

Following this, the two heads of government dwelt in detail over the topical issues of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations as well. They established with satisfaction that these ties were of high standard in every sphere and were continuously developing. They concurred that further steps should be taken for deepening economic cooperation, because the economic development of both countries was in an intensive stage and the deterioration of world economic conditions called for the strengthening of unity between the two neighboring socialist countries. In this connection they pointed out the significance of production cooperation and specialization and collaboration on third markets.

The Hungarian and the Czechoslovak prime ministers termed it necessary to base their countries bilateral economic cultural, tourist and other relations on long-term concepts and agreements and thereby avoid short-term solutions of certain problems and tasks.

The discussions between the two delegations took place in a cordial, comradely and constructive atmosphere.

In the afternoon Gyorgy Lazar and the members of his delegation placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on the Zizkov Hill of Prague. They also laid wreaths at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, first worker state president of Czechoslovakia, and at the monument hall of the Soviet heroes.

Following this, the Hungarian visitors got acquainted with the Czechoslovak capital's transport network and with its latest establishment, the Metro.

The members of the Hungarian delegation took a ride on both lines of the Prague Metro. Once they interrupted their journey at the Klement Gottwald valley-bridge station to see the construction of a new, huge cultural and congress palace.

At the end of the tour, Gyorgy Lazar spoke with recognition of the establishments visited and wished further success to the constructors and workers of the subway.

Meeting With Husak

LD281238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is currently in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation, they reviewed mutual relations between the two countries which are developing in the spirit of the conclusions of the talks of the highest representatives of both fraternal countries in 1977. They also exchanged opinions on the prospects for a further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president of the republic, Vaclav Horavec, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary, and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

DEPUTY PREMIER KORCAK CONDUCTS TALKS IN FRG

Meeting With Federal Officials

LD272200 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Czech Premier Josef Korcak was received in Bonn on Monday afternoon by President Dr Karl Garstens of the FRG.

Earlier, Josef Korcak held talks with Klaus Von Dohnanyi, state minister of foreign affairs, especially on relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

Talks in North Rhine-Westphalia

LD271358 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, USSR Deputy premier and Czech premier, arrived in Duesseldorf today. At the airport he was welcomed by Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, and other representatives of the land government. Shortly after his arrival, Josef Korcak and Johannes Rau, left for the seat of the land government in Duesseldorf where they began their talks.

Dinner With North Rhine-Westphalia President

LD272202 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, gave a dinner on Monday night for Josef Korcak, Czechoslovak deputy premier and Czech premier. In their toasts, both officials stressed the importance of deeper international cooperation for peace and security. The Czech Socialist Republic and North Rhine-Westphalia have fruitful relations. Former Minister-President Heinz Kuehn visited Czechoslovakia last year. There are frequent contacts between the Czech National Council and the Diet of North Rhine-Westphalia.

MOUNTBATTEN ASSASSINATION WILL LEAD TO 'STEPPED-UP REPRESSION'

LD280932 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] London--The Irish Republican Army said that the two bomb attacks yesterday which claimed the lives of Earl Mountbatten, his two [as received] grandson, a crew member and 15 British soldiers were aimed at speeding up the withdrawal of British troops from Ulster. The first response indicated that the very opposite has been achieved. All British dailies carry indignant commentaries calling for reinforcements of the British forces in the province and urging the Conservative government to take resolute steps. The tragic deaths of another 19 victims of the terror of Ulster extremists demonstrated again that the only consequence of extremist actions is stepped up repression by the British authorities, directed mostly against those Northern Ireland leftwing and democratic forces that seek a fair settlement between Ulster Protestants and Catholics.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON MONDALE VISIT TO PRC

ID272044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Jaroslaz Stuska commentary: "What does Walter Mondale Want in China?"]

[Text] The purpose of the 1-week official visit to China by U.S. Vice President Mondale which started on Saturday is definitely not to prepare the trip by the highest U.S. representative, James Carter, to that country, planned for the beginning of next year. One can even say that this is and will be a secondary topic in Mondale's talks with the Beijing leaders.

The range of military and political questions on which both sides are dangerously speculating is so wide that very likely there will not even be sufficient time to deal with questions of protocol during the proposed visit by Carter in Beijing. China and the United States are today united by strategic interests. While the U.S. 7th Fleet is moving in the vicinity of Vietnamese territorial waters on the southern flank, the Maoists let it be known that they are planning yet another aggression against Vietnam from the north.

The United States is calling for the convocation of an international conference on the so-called Cambodian question. China, on the other hand, has dispatched the one-time head of the Cambodian state, Norodom Sihanouk, to Belgium where he is to attempt to form a Cambodian government in exile and so, at the price of any machination, it is seeking to hinder the stabilization of Cambodia which is rising from ruins after overthrowing the Pol Pot Maoist rule of terror.

The U.S. and Chinese intelligence services are working hand-in-hand in supporting the Pol Pot subversive gang against People's Cambodia. Ways and means of wrenching Cambodia from the anti-imperialist front in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Laos, weakening these countries and thwarting the results of the popular uprising in Cambodia will undoubtedly be central items on the agenda of the talks between U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and the Maoist leaders.

This is further demonstrated by the fact that after leaving China Mondale will make a brief stopover on Hong Kong on 1 September where he is to visit a camp of so-called Indochinese refugees for propaganda purposes.

The first visit to China of such a high-placed U.S. representative after the visit by former U.S. President Gerald Ford in 1975, naturally also has a purely bilateral meaning. Walter Mondale has the task of calming down any apprehensions the Chinese leaders may have over whether the Sino-U.S. trade agreement will indeed come into force. The agreement was signed in July and is to open the way for Beijing being granted the most-favored nation clause. President Carter is convinced the agreement will come into force and Walter Mondale, it appears, is convinced as well.

He will also remind the Chinese leaders of the significance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty which they are rejecting on well-known grounds. On this single score he is certain not to encounter a favorable response in China. Be this as it may, the present official visit by the U.S. vice president in China is in every respect a demonstration of the further rapprochement between the two states, of their mutually consolidating relations and consensus on developments in Southeast Asia. This is a consensus that does not contribute to peace and stability in the world.

SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING COMMEMORATED

Lenart on 'Legacy'

AU241700 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 August on page 3 carries a 6,000-word article by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, entitled "The Uprising's Legacy: To Honorably Cope With the Tasks of Today," which deals with the Slovak national uprising--the 35th anniversary of which will be celebrated on 29 August--and with its importance for the present.

In the first half of the article, in which he reviewed the course of the uprising and the situation preceding it, Lenart characterizes the event as the "beginning of our national and democratic revolution" because it fought for "progress, democracy and socialism," for the "restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic on new foundations" and because it "confirmed the new Czechoslovak foreign political orientation based on the alliance with the Soviet Union." While discussing the course of the uprising Lenart stresses the role played by the communist party and by the "all-round political, military, material and moral assistance of the Soviet Union" in the uprising and points to the "treacherous" role of the bourgeoisie. He terms as "falsifiers of history" all those who "have always been trying to glorify bourgeois resistance and belittle the role of the communist party," who "deny a continuity between the goals people fought for in the Slovak national uprising and their fulfillment in our national and democratic revolution, resulting in socialist transformations." He argues that during the "crisis-ridden" period such "distortions" were designed to pave the way for a pluralistic system "which would have been nothing but a trojan horse for the return of the old order."

In the second half of his article Lenart deals with the "legacy" of the Slovak national uprising and with its implications for the present, viewing the fulfillment of today's tasks--the implementation of the "strategic line" concerning effectiveness and quality--as the "criterion of our faithfulness to the ideals of the uprising."

Having defined the uprising as a "great creative and innovationist feat" and as an uprising against mediocrity and everything that was "old, outdated and immoral," Lenart urges a similar struggle against "conservatism, routine and complacency" in management and production. He writes: "Can we be satisfied and is it in keeping with the dignity of the uprising's legacy if some plants have a low and sometimes even declining shift intensity, if the basic assets are insufficiently used and if the share of first-quality products is unsatisfactory, if we do not make adequate use of the soil, of fodder and machinery in the interest of higher yields and higher utilization, if we split forces in research and examine what has already been discovered and developed elsewhere and if we sometimes build, in capital investment construction, museums of technology rather than strongholds of the revolution? We also see considerable problems in the relations among sectors, enterprises and organizations, where there is a great deal of conservativism in management. Primitivism [primitivizmus] in labor organization as well as plenty of egoism, efforts to evade responsibility, speculation and practices that are below the dignity of socialist enterprises must alarm and rouse us, above all the communists, to a more honest and knowledgeable solution of the problems."

In the subsequent parts of his article Lenart discusses the postwar development of Slovakia and the settlement of the nationality issue in Socialist Czechoslovakia and sees these "successes" as a confirmation of the correctness of the CPCZ policy and a consistent implementation of the uprising's "legacy." [paragraph continues]

While discussing the development of "socialist democracy" Lenart calls for "overcoming the manifestations of bureaucratism and for a more receptive approach to the needs and just demands of the people." At the same time he urges a "more irreconcilable stand against parasitism, slovenly work, greed and other manifestations of the petty bourgeois attitude."

The last section of Lenart's article deals with the internationalist aspects of the Slovak national uprising, with its role as "part of the historical march of mankind, started by the Great October Socialist Revolution." To "fulfill and develop" this internationalist legacy means, according to Lenart," to constantly strive to consolidate the political strength and economic and defense power of our socialist community. In this context we also understand our active contribution to the alliance of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and in this context we also view our role in the international socialist division of labor, in combining the production and scientific-technical resources of the socialist countries." Lenart concludes by hailing the "peace policy" of the Soviet Union and reiterating Czechoslovak support for this policy.

Banska Bystrica Festivity

LD251100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak socialist revolution, the federal government and the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived in Banska Bystrica today for the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The distinguished guests were welcomed at the festively decorated airport in Sliac by representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic, led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, as well as by prominent figures of the Central Slovak Region and the Banska Bystrica and Zvolen districts.

Comrade Husak was also enthusiastically greeted on the historic soil of the uprising by working people and youth.

USSR Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich and representatives of the embassies of other socialist countries in Czechoslovakia, as well as a delegation of the main command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and a delegation of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia also arrived for the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. After a welcome of the delegations and the Czechoslovak national anthem Comrade Gustav Husak, accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, reviewed a military honor guard. The distinguished guests, amid enthusiastic acclaim of the population and youth, then left for Banska Bystrica.

Lenart Banska Bystrica Speech

LD251750 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a rally in Banska Bystrica to mark the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising--live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed guests, dear friends:

Thirty-five years ago the people of Slovakia rose up in the armed national struggle against fascism, for freedom, for a new Czechoslovakia. We are meeting here in Banska Bystrica, the heart of the uprising, to recall this heroic revolutionary deed of the people and to express our unshakeable faith in their heritage.

Permit me to open our rally on behalf of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Slovak Region Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the Central Slovak Region Committee of the National Front, the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the Central Slovak District National Committee, and most cordially to welcome the leader of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president, the leading functionary and organizer of the Slovak national uprising, Comrade Gustav Husak [applause].

We further extend a cordial welcome to members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and also other members of the delegation. [applause]

I welcome all the members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee, of the executive of the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, the national governments and the representatives from social organizations of the National Front.

I welcome the ambassadors and consuls general from the socialist countries, especially USSR Ambassador Vladimir Vladimirovich Matskevich [applause], the representatives of the main command of the allied forces of the Warsaw Pact and the Central Group of Soviet forces. [applause]

We are glad that we can also welcome in our midst the representatives of resistance organizations from countries which fought in the Slovak national uprising, especially the delegation from the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by Comrade Vladimir Lobanok, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR and hero of the USSR. [applause]

I welcome to Banska Bystrica representatives of the district committees of the district, area and city committees of the CPSL. I extend a special cordial welcome to the direct participants, partisans and soldiers, strikers, commanders and organizers of the Slovak national uprising, fighters against fascism, and all of you. [applause]

Permit me, esteemed audience, to ask the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, to deliver the festive address.

Husak Banska Bystrica Address

LD251825 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1305 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the CSSR, at a rally in Banska Bystrica to mark the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, esteemed guests:

On behalf of the whole delegation I thank the people of Bystrica and all others for the pleasant welcome extended to us today in this beautiful restored town. The weather does not favor us today--during the uprising and afterwards I spoke in various ways, but never before under an umbrella. Maybe we will manage even in this way. Allow me on behalf of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government and the Federal Assembly, of party, social and states bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic and in my own behalf to convey comradely greetings to all of you who gathered today in Banska Bystrica, the center of the Slovak national uprising, on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. [applause] We cordially greet the citizens of Banska Bystrica, of the entire territory of the uprising and all the people of our dear homeland. We greet the participants in the Slovak national uprising and all Czechoslovak citizens who, in the hard years of World War II, at home and abroad, actively participated in the struggle against fascism, for national freedoms, for a better, socially just, future for our state.

We especially greet warmly representatives of the fraternal Soviet people and of the heroic Soviet Army, representatives of the other states of the socialist community as well as of other countries whose citizens fought in the Slovak national uprising. [applause]

Comrades, by the time of the Slovak national uprising the antifascist national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people entered its decisive stage, which culminated in the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. This mighty revolutionary armed action became a convincing proof of the fact that the Czechoslovak people never bowed before the fascist occupation. After the passing of time we are fully justified in stating that the Slovak national uprising was one of the most important milestones of the modern history of our nations. It was the beginning of our national and democratic revolution which, after the liberation of our homeland, gradually developed into a socialist revolution.

The 35 years which elapsed since these unforgettable days confirm that the antifascist resistance of our nations remains an undying source of the national pride, patriotic and internationalist feelings of our people, a lasting inspiration and support for our present and future struggles.

One of the guiding ideas of the uprising was, alongside the expulsion of fascist occupiers, the liberation and the restoration of the common state of the Czechs and Slovaks in which both nations would live in concord and freedom, build their homeland in brotherhood and unity and new, truly democratic, foundations. The heroic struggle of the Slovak insurgents met from the first days with a broad response on the part of the Czech people. The Czech antifascists and patriots came to Slovakia to take part in the armed struggle. At the same time resistance against the occupiers was stepped up in the Czech lands. The armed struggle spread and culminated in the May uprising of the Czech people. With the liberation of fighting Prague by the Soviet Army in the memorable May days of 1945, a new era in the modern history of our nations began. We bow with deep honor and gratitude before the memory of all who gave their lives for the freedom of our nations.

We shall never forget the sacrifices made on Czechoslovak soil by our Soviet brothers. Many memorials to the Soviet heroes who died fighting for our liberation, in the uprising, in the partisan units, on the Dukla Pass and in the remainder of our territory, symbolize the fraternity and friendship between the peoples of our countries. Our people recall with gratitude the great sacrifices made by other European states which by its side fought for the common cause, for the victory over fascism.

Comrades, the victory over fascism, whichwas the action of the wide antifascist front and primarily of the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union, made possible the advance of the democratic forces based on the working class, the most advanced social force of the present day.

A fresh expansion was achieved by the communist movement, the revolutionary advance guard of the international working class. We, Czechoslovak communists, are proud that in this struggle our party passed the most difficult tests with honor. As the political representatives of the working class, of all the working people, it proved that it is the party of true patriots, of the bravest fighters for the interests of our nations.

It made the greatest sacrifices in the struggle against the occupiers, and it was the decisive political force also in the Slovak national uprising. The CPCZ united and led the Czechoslovak people into the struggle for the renewal of state sovereignty, so that the liberated state was a truly people's one, a state of true democracy. In these struggles, in which the communists proved their dedication to the cause of the working people and their interests, grew and strengthened the confidence of the people in our party. Its high political authority, which was strengthened further in the course of socialist construction, is a firm basis for the leading role of our party, of our society.

The experiences gained from the revolutionary transformation of society confirm that the whole of our progressive development in the spirit of socialist ideals is possible only on the basis of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening and expansion of the leading role of the communist party, improving its ranks and deepening its unity and cohesion with the peoples. [applause]

As part of the legacy of the Slovak national uprising and of the entire antifascist resistance, we are strengthening, under the leadership of the party, the National Front, the unity of the nations and nationalities living in our state, the unity of all people. We strictly guard and protect the achievements of the revolution, the great labor of socialism. We will not allow anybody to question it, weaken it or to undermine it. [applause]

Comrades, our people and their future were fortunate that their liberation struggle was firmly linked with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against fascism. It was the result of many years of struggle of our party, of the efforts of its Moscow leadership, headed by Klement Gottwald. It was a credit to all communists who participated in the illegal activities in the occupied homeland. It was at the same time the expression of the will of the broadest strata of our people who justly saw in the USSR the decisive force in the struggle for the destruction of Nazism. [applause]

The help of the Soviet people to the struggle of our nations for the defense of the republic, for freedom, in the forming of the first Czechoslovak army corps in the USSR, the boundless heroism and sacrifices of Soviet citizens in the liberation of our homeland, all that strengthened relations of sincere friendship and brotherhood toward the USSR, strengthened trust, moral strength, resolve and the will of our working people in the struggle against the occupiers.

That is why the Czechoslovak people decided firmly and definitively on strong friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR. [applause and chanting: "Long Live the Soviet Union; Long Live the CPCZ:"]

I see now that even the rain has stopped. Another good thing.

The USSR is for our people a solid and unshakeable guarantee of the freedom of our nations, of the independence of our state and of its socialist system. We convinced ourselves with costly experience that any kind of threat to these fraternal bonds means at the same time a threat to the basic revolutionary achievements of our people.

To firmly guard and further develop this friendship is the permanent bequest of the Slovak national uprising and the whole national liberation struggle. [applause and chanting]

Esteemed comrades, the results of the past 35 years prove that the sacrifices made in the national liberation antifascist struggle were not in vain. Its fundamental aims were gradually realized in our socialist society. And this is being especially recognized by the older generation. The results achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the CPCZ are a convincing confirmation of what tremendous creative pioneering efforts can be exerted by the working people if, after the victory of the socialist revolution, they take political power and the fate of their country into their hands. [applause]

Thanks to this effort the socialist system solved in a historically brief time the fundamental questions of national freedom and the independence of states, of economic, social and cultural development which the bourgeois republic was unable to solve during the whole time of its existence. The political system of our socialist society, the whole deeply democratic structure of the political organs of the socialist state based on the national committees and the National Front led by the CPCZ, has its basis in the revolutionary organs of the power of state, which, through the initiative of the communists, began to take shape during the Slovak national uprising, and gradually all over the liberated territory. In accordance with the decisions of the 15th congress of our party we consider it a binding and topical task to further expand the political system of our socialist society, to deepen all forms of the participation of the people in the administration of the states and in the management and control of public matters. [applause]

On the basis of the deep sociopolitical changes the people also took into their hands the management of the economic life of our state. This made it possible to end forever exploitation, unemployment and misery and hunger which marked the lives of the working people under capitalism. This created the fundamental prerequisites for the lasting planned development of the economy and the rise of the living standards of the people.

The politically most important result of the national liberation struggle, and especially of the Slovak national uprising, is also the fact that gradually there were settled and firmly anchored in the Kosice government program the bases for a thorough solving of the question of the nationalities here. The CPCZ purposely implemented the new solution of the mutual relations between the Czech and Slovak people in a common state on the principles of full equality and equal rights. In this it saw a reliable basis for a fraternal coexistence between the two nations.

An important step towards the further expansion and fulfillment of these principles was the federative arrangement of our state. The past 10 years have proven that this arrangement contributes in a decisive manner toward the expansion and strengthening of the Czechoslovak state, toward the blossoming of both republics, toward the mutual coming together of the nations and nationalities of our country.

The endeavor aimed at leveling off the historically caused differences between the Czech and Slovak parts of our state became an integral part of the consistent solution of the nationalities' question. Thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy pursued by our party, thanks to the selfless endeavor of the working people of our homeland, the fraternal assistance rendered by the Czech working class, Slovakia today possesses an advanced socialist industry, a large-scale modern agricultural sector, developed education, sciences and culture and is contributing with an ever-growing share to the development of the homeland as a whole. [applause]

The fact that we have achieved decisive progress in the overcoming of the differences in the economic level between the two national republics as well as their more backward regions ranks among the important successes of socialism in our homeland.

Comrades, the socialist system in our homeland was born and consolidated in a sharp class struggle, in a struggle against the forces of the bourgeoisie and their allies. This was the case from the first days after the liberation, during the victorious February of 1948, in the realization of socialist industrialization as well as in the course of the accomplishment of the great and complicated work of collectivizing the agricultural sector and in the shaping of socialist culture. In the courses of building a new society, in the conditions of rapid historical developments, we did not avoid certain errors and mistakes, among which in the more distant past was the falsification of the history of the Slovak national uprising. The decisive thing, however, is the fact that the party, our working class and the working people have succeeded in overcoming them. In the years of socialist construction the great force of socialist ideas, the force of our Leninist party, its bonds with the people, which spring from the fact that in the whole of its almost 60-year history, the party has always loyally and devotedly served their interests, has once again been confirmed. [applause]

In the course of overcoming the deep crisis into which Czechoslovakia was dragged down by the rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces, whose designs were frustrated as a result of the fraternal, internationalist assistance rendered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we succeeded in a political struggle to defeat the anti-socialist elements and restore the Leninist principles in the life and management of the party and the state. [applause]

We embark along the path of the further all-round development of our socialist society. This was not an easy path. Even today we cannot forget what profound disintegration of the whole society and the economy we had to face. The party has drawn a fundamental lesson from the crisis situation. It succeeded by its principled course of action in ushering the country along the path of a calm and creative work and in winning by its open and truthful policy the support of the great majority of our citizens.

At its 15th congress, the party was able to appraise justly the period since April of 1969 as one of the most successful periods of socialist construction. By fulfilling the line set by the 14th and 15th party congresses, we are further strengthening all-round the socialist system in our country. The strengthening of the political foundations of the socialist state and the development of socialist democracy, the upsurge of the economy and on its basis substantial growth of the material and cultural standard of life of people--these are, strictly speaking, the main political, social and economic foundations of the solidity and stability of our society, the guarantees of our people and a base for further development. [applause]

Comrades, in the course of the fulfillment of our program, economic tasks are acquiring special prominence. From the growing requirements of the society, from the technology, demands on a constant perfection of production logically follows: Approximately from the middle of the 1970's the profound changes in the economic conditions in the world are for us, too, of a growing importance. Briefly, the substance of the matter is that a sharp increase in the world prices of metals and other raw materials, of fuels and energy, foodstuffs and, virtually, of everything that we are obliged to import--and that is not a little--has taken place. On the other hand, the prices of exported industrial products are growing at a much slower pace. [paragraph continues]

An industrial country with limited natural resources, therefore, secures its needs with growing difficulties and costs. The consequences of this development are affecting socialist countries, too, and, in view of the extent of our economic relations with the world, they are bound to influence us too. As a state with a developed processing industry, but poor in raw materials, we must cover a considerable, and an ever-growing portion, of our requirements of raw materials and energy through imports, and to pay for these imports by increased exports of our products. In order to maintain an upward development of the economy in the current economic conditions in the world, to strengthen and, according to economic possibilities, to further develop the living standards and social certainties of the people, it is vitally important for us to manage substantially better than before all resources, to process them with better quality and more perfect products. We are proceeding from the fact that the principle way of resolving the consequences of the changes in world economic developments is a mobilization of the reserves in production and a more effective creation of resources. We will maintain this orientation in the future too.

The tasks that are confronting us are complex and exacting. It would be a mistake to belittle them. But it would be an even greater mistake not to see that our resources and possibilities are also growing. They reside, primarily, in the growing, and not always fully exploited strength, of our economy, in the maturity of our socialist industry and agricultural large-scale production, in the knowledge, experiences and awareness, in the energy and resolve of our workers, technicians and other working people who devote their selfless efforts for the flourishing of our socialist homeland, for their own better life. [applause]

The correct Leninist policy of our party, the strategic line of the development of the socialist society, worked out by the 14th and the 15th congresses, is a guarantee of the successful mastering of the new challenging tasks. This line, which has the full support of our people, is proving itself correct in practice as the only realistic and reliable alternative for future development and as a reliable way to assure the needs and interests of our people. [applause] The firm guarantee of realizing our potential rests in the strengthening of the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is above all in deepening the process of socialist economic integration and developing specialization and coordination of production, implementing important joint projects for the solution of the fuel-energy and other problems which multiply our powers. It is an important strengthening factor for us in our advancement.

When we review the results achieved, our possibilities and new tasks, we can say: Challenging work is in front of us, everyone has to contribute. We have, however, all the necessary prerequisites to successfully master future tasks even though we know it will not be without problems. We can thus look to the future with faith and without worries and uncertainty. [applause]

The basic and decisive task and demand of the present is to implement the correct policy, the adopted decisions consistently and resolutely in all spheres. It is necessary to overcome weak points much faster, to lift up the sections which are lagging behind, to remove more enthusiastically all that which is slowing down our advancement. The 11th session of the Central Committee of our party last year, in particular, outlined in very concrete terms what has to be done for this.

From the leading officials, at all levels, we require a creative approach, quality management, profound understanding of the challenging needs of the present, intolerance of shortcomings and decisiveness in overcoming them. From all workers, both in the production and nonproduction branches, we require responsible fulfillment of tasks in the place of work.

An important task of state and economic bodies and national committees, and also party and social organizations, is to develop the initiative of the people, to strengthen the socialist principles of the life of our society, to consistently overcome all the negative phenomena which are at variance with them.

The economic results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, and the first half of this year, show that despite difficulties--which were not small--much good work has been done for developing the economy and for satisfying the needs of the people. We have also strengthened the economic base of the country and solved a number of important tasks. We do not, however, close our eyes to the shortcomings in the implementation of the programs of the 5-year plan. Correcting them requires, at each section, at each branch and at each enterprise doing everything possible for the best possible fulfillment of tasks of this year and good preparation for the next--the last--year of the 5-year plan.

Our people prove in practice through their initiative and dedication that they support the party's policy, that they have confidence in the socialist future and that they are determined to expand and strengthen it through their daily work.

These days the attention and support of the whole of society is on the efforts of the peasants for a timely and high quality completion of the harvest, for a responsible preparation of work on the land and for a good implementation of the tasks of animal production. It is necessary to do everything so that also in this, for our agriculture not an easy year, everything is harvested from the fields which grew there.

It is an important task to fulfill, and if possible, to overfulfill the plan of coal mining, and to prepare with the greatest possible responsibility the fuel-energy bases and the other spheres for the coming winter, so that we do not have a repeat of the events as we had at the beginning of this year, which did a lot of damage.

The results of the past years of the 5-year plan confirm that there has also been a fundamental continuation of the rising tendency in the level of living standards. We made great efforts and made available considerable means from social sources so that the influences of the world economy which we must face would be reflected as little as possible on the living standards of our people.

The concern for the well-being of the people, for their free and satisfied life, to meet their material and cultural demands, always was, is and will remain for the future our main aim and the main content and purpose of our work. [applause]

The better results we achieve in raising efficiency and productivity of labor, the wider the scope for meeting these aims for the strengthening of the standard of living basis.

With regard to the problems which we must solve in connection with the expansion of the national economy, it was recently necessary to make some adjustments to retail prices which were linked with adjustments to pensions and child allowances. All the panics which from time to time are being spread by the enemies of our system are foolish. [applause]

Comrades, when solving our everyday tasks we also consider the questions of the future; the further development of our society. We proceed from the premise that the eighties will be a period of strong expansion of science and technology, of the further growth in the competition on the world markets, for growing demands in obtaining fuel, energy, foodstuffs and raw materials. [paragraph continues]

In order to keep step with this world development, to safeguard a further rise in the economy and living standards, it will be necessary to work and manage considerably better. The preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are therefore being thoroughly oriented toward the further important raising of the efficiency of the national economy, toward a considerably higher rate of the introduction of scientific-technological progress, toward the implementation of the necessary structural changes for the maximum rational consumption of fuels and raw materials, toward accelerating the growth of the quality of the products and the productivity of labor and the strictest economy in all sectors.

We are striving for a substantially larger share in the international socialist economic integration. At the present, work is going on on a broad set of measures aimed at improving the planning and management of the national economy.

The support for the line pursued by our party is reflected in a broadly based working initiative of people. This all justifies our belief that the eighties will also bring to our country and our people a further upsurge and prosperity. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the period after World War II was a period of rapid, tumultuous changes in the world, whose most important feature has been the marked progress of world socialism and the creation of a socialist community, which is the main force of progress in the present-day world. Czechoslovakia is a firm and reliable link of this community. Alongside other fraternal socialist states, our country is sharing with initiative, in the common struggle for social progress, for peace, disarmament and the development of international cooperation. Mutual solidarity and support of the socialist countries are insuring favorable international conditions for calm and peaceful work in building socialism.

Czechoslovakia today has, thanks to this cooperation, a solid international position as a good partner in mutual cooperation between states and is able to much more effectively assert and champion the interests of our people in the international arena. We shall, therefore continue to contribute to the strengthening of the unity and mutual cooperation between the socialist countries. [applause]

The historical development of the past decades has confirmed unequivocally the correctness and beneficial nature of the principal orientation of our foreign policy, whose firm and permanent basis is the sincere friendship, indestructible alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. With pride we shall always profess that it is our communist party to which the greatest credit goes for working for it and for championing it. Also in the future, the relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, consistently built on the principles of socialist internationalism, will form the core and be the most reliable guarantee of the further strengthening and deepening of this historically tested orientation. [applause]

These mutual relations, confirmed again by the treaty of friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and the USSR signed in Prague in May 1970, fully correspond to the vital interests of the people of our country and to the interests of socialism, progress and peace in the world. That is why both our fraternal parties and countries are determined to further develop, strengthen and deepen these relations. It was again unequivocally stressed during our meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in the Crimea in July this year. [applause and chanting: "Long live the Soviet Union; Long live the CPCZ"]

In the present-day world there is no more important task, for the solution of which it is necessary to mobilize the joint efforts of all mankind, than the struggle for the securing of peace and for the settling of pending international issues in a peaceful way. It is necessary to uncover and thwart with the greatest resolve the designs of the most reactionary forces of imperialism aiming at undermining peace. The development of the situation in the world in the past years confirms that it is within the possibilities of the forces of peace to ward off the danger of war. The fact that for 34 years we have been living in peace, that it has been possible to prevent the outbreak of a great conflagration or war, is an important result of this struggle.

The entire progressive world recognizes that the decisive merit for this belongs to the consistent foreign policy of peace of the Communist Party and Government of the USSR. The Czechoslovak people highly value the active, intensive work, the important share in its elaboration and practical implementation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause and chanting: "Long live peace"]

Yes, long live peace, but we must strive and fight for it. The CSSR, together with other states of the socialist community, fully supports this policy, which is meeting with the broadest response and the sympathies of the progressive anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces the world over and shares actively in the common effort to carry it through into the relations between states. [applause]

We welcomed the fact that, thanks to the principled policy of the Soviet Union, it was possible to achieve important progress in the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Treaty recently signed in Vienna is of prime significance as a step toward putting a brake on the growth of strategic armaments, and at the same time is creating more favorable conditions for the further talks on disarmament, for the further reduction of the danger of a new war.

We know, however, that we will have to devote a good deal more effort and solve a large number of complicated problems in order that peace be forever guaranteed. Current developments in the world bring daily proof that the reactionary and imperialist forces are using every means to retard the process of relaxation of tension and are striving to activate confrontation and to poison the international atmosphere. One further dangerous factor is their formation of alliances with the current Chinese leadership, whose aggressive great-power policies represent a serious threat to peace and an osbstacle to detente.

True to the legacy of the Slovak national uprising and to the fundamental principles of socialism, we will thus in our foreign policy continue to strive in firm unity with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states for securing peace and expanding friendly cooperation which fully corresponds to the interests of our country and the interests of the whole of mankind. [applause]

Our solidarity [interrupted by cheering] I am very pleased that you are reacting in such an animated fashion to these ideas--but don't blame me afterwards for this is all taking too long: [laughter] Our solidarity and support will belong without reservation to the people in countries which are fighting for their right to a dignified and free life, against colonialism and neocolonialism. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th congress the CSSR and our communist party actively participate in the further development of the great peace offensive of the countries of the socialist community for the attainment of the goals mapped out in the declaration which was adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in Moscow last November, we will do everything in order, as that significant document emphasizes, so that mankind will enter the 21st century in conditions of peace and extensive international cooperation. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: The 35 years which have elapsed since the historic days of the Slovak national uprising have been packed with tenacious creative work on the part of our people for the all-round development of our socialist society. Under the leadership of our party, the working class and the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other working people in our state have fulfilled and expanded the revolutionary legacy of the Slovak national uprising. The ideals for which the participants of the antifascist national liberation struggle fought have become reality.

The Slovak national uprising as an inseparable component of the great revolutionary traditions of our nations remains for the future also a powerful source from which we draw extra strength in our fight to fulfill our current and future tasks. [applause]

It is a lasting value of our life which has become firmly anchored in the consciousness of our people. That is why we acknowledge it with pride and will continue to stride forward along the road of implementing the great ideals of socialism and the communist future. [applause]

Once again I congratulate you all and wish you the best of health, personal happiness and labor successes in those responsible assignments to which I have here briefly referred. [applause]

Long live the undying legacy of the Slovak national uprising and of the national liberation struggle of our people! [applause]

Long live our beloved homeland, the CSSR, and long may she flourish! [applause]

Long live the friendship and alliance with our liberator, the Soviet Union, and other countries of the socialist community, and may it strengthen further! [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the leading political force of our society, and the inspirer of the socialist changes in our homeland! I thank you for your attention. [applause, rhythmic clapping]

Lenart Bratislava Speech

LD271813 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, at the unveiling of a statue dedicated to Karol Smidke; in Bratislava on 26 August--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak; Esteemed Comrade Smidke; Esteemed comrades; Dear young friends:

The people of our Czechoslovak socialist homeland is at the present time celebrating the memorable 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. It is deeply symbolic that at this significant anniversary in Bratislava, the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic, we are unveiling the monument to the outstanding revolutionary, one of the leading figures in the Slovak national uprising, the eminent politician and state figure, our unforgettable Comrade, Karol Smidke.

As we did at Banska Bystrica yesterday, so today do we desire at this rally of ours to show the unswerving loyalty of our people to the sacred legacy of the uprising. [paragraph continues]

We remind ourselves that it was the will and resolve to deal finally with fascism and its people's party offshoot here at home, that it was the will to build a new socially and nationally just Czechoslovak Republic, that it was the desire and resolve to ally with the Soviet Union and to guarantee once and for all our national liberty and existence as a state, that it was these noble ideals which 35 years ago inspired the Slovak people and spurred them on into armed struggle.

In this struggle the people showed heroism, courage, and great tenacity and suffered no small sacrifices. The force which inspired the antifascist battle, and organized and let it, was our communist party, and the military staff headquarters, which played the decisive and a genuinely historic role in preparing for it, was the Fifth Illegal Central Leadership composed of Comrades Smidke, Husak and Novomesky.

At this solemn moment when we unveil the monument to Comrade Karol Smidke, we render deep homage to his life and work, and we are moved in contemplating his tough journey through life as a revolutionary fighter. Comrade Karol Smidke lives in our consciousness as a true son of the communist party, as an unswerving fighter for the just cause of the working class, and for the interests of the working people. He belonged to a generation with which the striving to establish the communist party and to direct it along Bolshevik lines and to adopt Leninism and the striving for our working class and the working people to have their own revolutionary vanguard is closely bound up. His life as a proletarian, the exploitation and repression of the working people, the horrors of an imperialist war, and the desire and will to see social justice brought him into the ranks of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as a founding member.

He devoted his efforts to the building of the party and its struggle, and to that of the Red trade unions, and we state with justification that he devoted his life to them. As a convinced communist, Comrade Smidke was in the midst of the class struggle of the working class and the rural poor against exploitation, famine, penury and unemployment, a struggle in which the united front of the working people for work, and bread, and for liberty and human life, was formed. Comrade Smidke also became known by the workers of Banska Stiavnica, of (?Hroni mountain), and of eastern and southern Slovakia. And he also became known to the power structure of the bourgeois state, which tricked him, persecuted him and imprisoned him. Karol Smidke however, unbroken, unbowed, went into action time and time again, organizing, winning over, convincing and organizing the ranks of the party for the deciding struggle.

Comrade Smidke lives in our thoughts as a passionate Czechoslovak patriot, as a fighter for the new Czechoslovak Republic, and for the firm brotherhood of Czechs and Slovaks. In the struggle against fascism and for national liberty and the new Czechoslovakia, Comrade Karol Smidke devoted all his strength. It was he who in 1943 arrived in Slovakia illegally as a parachutist from Moscow in order to help prepare, in the spirit of the directives of the communist international and the Moscow leadership of the CPCZ, armed popular action by the whole nation against fascism. He participated in the setting-up of the Fifth Illegal Central Leadership of the Communist Party of Slovakia. This leadership, thanks to its firm and clear political program, its efficiency and purposeful division of labor, manage to take direction of the antifascist forces, and to organize and lay the ground for a national uprising. This leadership also managed in complex conditions to imbue the uprising with an unambiguous revolutionary character and to implement on liberated territory revolutionary changes of the type which it was also possible to establish on the territory liberated by the Soviet Army. We justifiably stress that the uprising was the beginning of the national and democratic revolution.

Comrade Karol Smidke, just like Klement Gottwald, Petr Jilemnicky and other outstanding members of the Czech nation, gained a profound familiarity with the situation of the Slovak people and their burning problems. He was a consistent champion of the Leninist idea of the complete recognition of the unique nature of the Slovak nation, and thus both in the uprising and after the liberation he strove to see that equal relations between our nations were practiced. As a top party and state official of Peoples Democratic Czechoslovakia in the aftermath of the uprising, he untiringly labored for the advancement of Slovakia in the new Czechoslovak republic, for the strengthening of fraternal coexistence of the Czechs, Slovaks and other ethnic groups, and for the victory of socialism in our homeland.

Comrade Smidke lives in our memories as a deeply convinced internationalist, as a sincere friend of the Soviet Union and of its people.

When we now unveil the monument to Comrade Smidke and thus do well-deserved honor to him, we also recall the deep ties which bound him to our capital city of Bratislavia.

He lived and worked here with members of the Fifth Illegal Central Leadership of the party. It was here that the daring concept of a campaign by the whole nation was formed. It was here that he kept up living ties with factory workers. It was here, in the midst of the nation's activities, that the struggle was launched to implement the results of the uprising. It is here that his nearest and dearest lived, and live still. Thus with love we hand over this monument to the public of Bratislava and the whole of our Slovakia.

May it remind both ourselves and the generations to come of the greatness and nobility of the ideals of the Slovak national uprising, the ideals of socialism and communism, to which comrade Smidke dedicated his life.

May the legacy of the uprising develop in new successes by the people, and may it inspire us to a more consistent realization of the program for building an advanced socialist society, at one with the Soviet people, for peace, for justice and for happiness. [applause]

DAILY QUOTES LENART IN CALLING FOR PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Aug 79 p 1 WA

[Editorial: "More Active in the Management Area"]

[Excerpt] If we should publicly name the enterprises which are lagging behind their deadlines, their representatives would counter with arguments about the shortage of labor, the lack of discipline on the part of subcontractors and other objective obstacles. We do not want to belittle the difficulties encountered in those areas. That would not be responsible. However, we want to ask this question: Is it not a fact that what those enterprises and other organizations needed most of all was that very important quality emphasized at the November session of the CPCZ Central Committee--namely, an active approach to the solution of new problems?

It is not even necessary to ask this question. It has been already answered by the rather extensive sociological survey conducted to evaluate the activity of the top management of enterprises. In the commentary which summed up its results there were many words of commendation addressed to the top personnel of economic management, but at the same time it was pointed out that in their ranks there were tendencies to avoid dynamic situations which do not fall within the routine functioning of the enterprise. [paragraph continues]

When such situations do develop, the staff of the enterprise have only one concern: to avoid taking any amount of risk, and on the whole to be excessively conservative, and therefore unenterprising.

That is a very disturbing finding! A person who prefers peace and quite tends to avoid changing things for the better, likes routine and acts as though progressive attitudes were none of his business and reveals in fact more about himself than he realizes; namely, that he has not grasped the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, has not mastered the essence of the laws of dialectics and does not understand the rules of competition between socialism and capitalism, the basic relationships which exist within the economy, as well as many other related matters.

When Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke on this subject to NOVE SLOVO, he aptly characterized the style of management which seeks only to preserve the status quo and does not respond to requirements imposed by life as a "duplicative" style. Against it he raised the need for revolutionary thought and action in the area of management, and even went beyond that by saying that we had a need to establish a cult of creativity and the need to support those who possess initiative and vision.

HIGHER IMPORTS OF FODDER GRAIN ENVISAGED

AU271330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Value of Grain--Value of Work"]

[Excerpt] This year it is even more important than in the past not to waste a single kernel of grain during the harvest. The will-known climatic conditions at the time of the growing period have claimed their "tribute" from the harvest and not only in our country. Lower yields are expected in a number of countries this year, which means that higher demand for grain as well as a considerable increase in its price on world markets can be anticipated. Although we were not able to manage without purchases of, above all, fodder grain even in the last few years--in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we imported some 4 million tons of grain--even higher purchases must be expected this year. At the same time we should know, however, that we have succeeded in cultivating for human consumption enough grain, and of a better quality than in the last few years.

BRIEFS

GAMBIAN TU HEAD MEETING--In Prague on 20 August, V. Kozik, secretary of the CSSR'S Central Council of Trade Unions (URO), received Mohammed Ceesay, general secretary of the Gambian Trade Union Council (GLC), who is--at URO's invitation--taking a cure in Czechoslovakia. They informed one another about the current tasks of the trade union movement in the CSSR and Gambia, and assessed topical issues pertaining to the possibility of further expanding the existing URO-GLC cooperation. [Prague PRACE in Czech 21 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

FISCHER MEETS WITH CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER NZE

LD272307 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Berlin today Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Pierre Nze agreed on closer cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo. They signed a working plan for the cultural and scientific sphere extending to 1980. Both ministers took a positive view of the existing state of friendly relations. They exchanged views on international issues and discussed in particular the worldwide struggle for peace and detente and the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. In this connection Oskar Fischer and Pierre Nze emphasized the importance of the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonalined states in Havana.

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA GRATEFUL FOR SUPPORT

LD241046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0730 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Luanda: The Namibian people will continue their armed struggle of liberation with determination until the achievement of national independence for their homeland. This is stressed by Sam Nujoma, South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] president, on the 13th anniversary of the start of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia on 26 August. In an interview with ADN correspondents in Luanda, he paid tribute to the GDR's consistent and selfless help, and that of the other socialist countries, for his people's liberation struggle. Sam Nujoma said: "Since SWAPO's armed wing and its people's liberation army took up the armed struggle on 26 August 1966, this has become constantly stronger. We have achieved considerable progress in recent years in the struggle against the enemy. We have put hundreds of enemy soldiers out of action. We have captured weapons, munition, equipment and other war material from the South African racist troops."

The SWAPO president emphasized that today no one could prevent Namibia's independence. Under the pressure of the successes of the national liberation movement, U.S. imperialism and other NATO states have now begun maneuvers regarding talks, which indicates that imperialism is no longer convinced that South Africa can cope with the situation. The growing strength of SWAPO has also led to considerable differences of opinion among the white settlers as to the future of Namibia. All this is occasion for the liberation movement to intensify the struggle further.

"If we are in the situation to see victory both in battle and also on the diplomatic front then this has been possible only through the material, political and diplomatic support of the socialist countries, the OAU member-states, the nonalined movement and of all progressive forces in the capitalist world," noted the SWAPO president. "The mobilization of our people is closely interconnected with the support of the international community for our struggle for true freedom, for peace and independence. We are especially grateful for the solidarity and assistance which we are receiving from the SED."

USSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS SPACE SUIT TO COSMONAUT JAEHN

LD280525 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov in Berlin today presented to Colonel Siegmund Jaehn the space suit the GDR's first cosmonaut wore during his flight in Soyuz-31 and on board the Salyut-6 orbital station. [paragraph continues]

He expressed pleasure at presenting the gift on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The diplomat referred at the same time to the high level, extent and intensity of relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties, governments and peoples of the USSR and GDR. Siegmund Jaehn expressed his gratitude for the training he received at Star City near Moscow and praised the performance of all who made his space flight possible.

FINNISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN BERLIN

LD271354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Delegations of the GDR Trade Union Federation and the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions began talks in Berlin on Monday. The delegations are led by their respective chairmen, Harry Tisch and Pekka Oivio.

Among other things, topical questions of international trade union work, especially concerning the debate in the European trade union movement, were discussed.

The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The Finnish trade unionists arrived in the GDR on Sunday and were welcomed by Harry Tisch.

IMPERIALISM TRIES TO SPLIT NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU271436 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 35/1979 p 15 AU

[HORIZONT comment: "The Nonalined"]

[Excerpt] Given the variety and great number of members of the nonalined movement, it would have been unnatural if there had not repeatedly been discussions and even tough controversies about the direction and aim of its political activities throughout the movement's 18-year history. It would also be unrealistic to overlook the fact that these controversies have been on the increase since the fifth summit conference in Colombo. This probably results predominantly from the social-economic and political process of differentiation, which is currently underway in almost all the developing countries, which replaces or modifies existing power groups, which brings new ones to power, which naturally has to have its effects on the shaping of the foreign policy and thus also on the attitude within the nonalined movement and on its aims. In addition, there are often tensions or even conflicts arising from unresolved problems or untackled questions in the bilateral relations between the individual participating states in which border conflicts--often a heritage of colonial rule--play an essential role. Sometimes there are also voices to be heard which want to mitigate the anti-imperialist basic direction of the movement or replace it by a neutralism which puts the policy of imperialist and socialist states on the same footing and claims the existence of a "North-South conflict."

There has been no lack of attempts by certain imperialist circles--the Beijing leaders are among them--that sometimes find an echo with some nonalined states, to touch off a campaign against the holding of the conference in socialist Cuba, with the aim of isolating Cuba from the majority of the nonalined states and ousting it from the movement. During all these years, Cuba as one of the founding members has repeatedly given proof of its adherence to the principles of the nonalined movement.

The Havana meeting will undoubtedly also have to tackle some questions which are still disputed within the broad circle of participants and which are an expression of the many-sided social and political process of differentation. The imperialist states which verbally do not deny the nonalined movement a certain significance, have made several attempts in the past and present--utilizing this complicated internal situation of the nonalined--to split it or render it incapable of action. They have been and still are trying to bring this movement to fit their global interests, to undermine its anti-imperialist principles and to separate this group of countries from its real allies.

The states of the socialist community have proven to be a reliable partner of the nonalined. This results from the numerous common interests of socialism and the countries struggling for the consolidation of their national independence.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND SCORES FRG COURT DECISION ON WEINHOLD CASE

AU271516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[C.D. article: "FRG Supreme Court Shields Double Slayer Weinhold"]

[Text] As reported on Thursday [23 August] the Fourth Criminal Court of the Karlsruhe Federal Court rejected an appeal to rescind the verdict by which double killer Weinhold was sentenced to serve only 5 1/2 years in prison for "manslaughter" by the Hagen Court of Assizes in December 1978. The criminal, who has several previous court convictions and who insidiously murdered two of our young border soldiers, Klaus Peter Seidel and Juergen Lange, in a violent breakthrough of our borders in December 1975, is still at large in the FRG since the Hagen Court at one time rejected a demand for his arrest.

This is hardly understandable for anyone who, like the GDR citizens, lives in a state that is ruled by law. But there is a method in granting favors to criminals such as Weinhold in the FRG; it is part and parcel of the system there.

Let us recall: When the double slayer arrived in the FRG after his crime he was immediately celebrated there as a "hero" by the pertinent mass media. The Bonn judiciary--under the influence of revanchist FRG quarters that evidently are backing it--refused to do what was normal under international law, that is to extradite Weinhold to that place where he committed his crimes, the GDR. To superficially preserve the appearance of a "state ruled by law" the double murderer was arraigned before an Essen court but the trial farce ended with a scandalous acquittal. Filled with satisfaction, neofascists, revanchists, and diehards of all shades rejoiced in the verdict.

But the deep indignation not only of the GDR citizens but also of broad circles of the international public prevented the FRG judiciary from simply shelving the Weinhold murder case and they forced a retrial. Even this new trial only turned out to be another rescue action for the terrorist. Even though the GDR submitted complete evidence for Weinhold's guilt in the killings, even though FRG experts confirmed this evidence as absolutely valid before the court, the slayer was not convicted for murder. The Hagen Court also protectively took Weinhold's side and meted out an unbelievably lenient sentence for "manslaughter" and, in addition, even let him remain at large.

Now even the FRG Supreme Court has shielded the insidious killer by denying a review of the Hagen verdict. The court had to acknowledge the irrefutable evidence provided by the GDR as well as Weinhold's guilt which has been proved beyond any doubt. [paragraph continues]

Although it reaffirmed that the term meted out constituted an "absolute lower limit" even for "manslaughter," it was unable to establish "legal errors" in the considerations concerning the punishment. The "current historical context" must rather lead to an "extenuation of the punishment."

In plain language this means that due to a revanchist arrogance contrary to international law the FRG Supreme Court does not recognize the GDR state border. In the FRG the slaying of border soldiers who are performing their responsible duty for the protection of their fatherland is not considered murder by the FRG judiciary. It is typical that the FRG press reports that the Hagen verdict is now "legally valid." But it makes no mention that double murderer Weinhold was virtually acquitted, nor does it even raise the question as to when Weinhold will finally be put behind bars.

With its verdict the FRG Federal Court has once more reaffirmed that elemental norms of international law are being unscrupulously discarded in the FRG if the struggle against socialism and the reaffirmation of revanchist positions that are a danger to peace are involved.

FRG INTELLIGENCE 'OFFICIAL' ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

LD241840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--on 16 August the GDR security authorities arrested an official of many years standing of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG, Ernst T., for espionage activities against the GDR.

As a full-time official of a branch of the FRG secret service he played an active part in the preparation and execution of subversive acts and agents' operations which were directed against the GDR. Confidential records make it clear that Ernst T. has extensive knowledge of the subversion and systematic espionage conducted by the Federal Intelligence Service, and of the deliberate violation of the transit routes by secret service operations. Investigatory proceedings have been initiated and an arrest warrant obtained.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE--The chairman of the GDR side of the Joint Economic Commission of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister for mining, metallurgy and potash, arrived in Maputo on Monday [20 August] for economic talks which serve the further deepening of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states and the preparation of the second meeting of the joint economic commission. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 21 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

AID TO ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa--An aid consignment from the GDR Solidarity Committee worth M235,000 was handed over to the Ethiopian Committee for Solidarity, Peace and Friendship in Addis Ababa. It consists mainly of clothing material, intended primarily to help handicapped children and adults. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD]

SED DELEGATION PANAMA VISIT--The secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, Ruben Dario Sousa, received a SED Central Committee delegation headed by Dr Joerg Vorholzer, Central Committee deputy department chief [title as published], for a cordial talk on the further consolidation of the relations between the two fraternal parties, in which he stressed that the restitution of Panama's sovereignty in the Canal Zone would be most auspicious for the deepening and continuation of the anti-imperialist struggle. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 22 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

LAZAR DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR 27 AUGUST

LD271218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Sandor Csillag report from Ferihegy Airport]

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for Prague. He is paying an official friendly visit in response to an invitation from Lubomir Strougal, head of government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The premier is being accompanied by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Istvan Hetenyi, state secretary in the National Planning Office; Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister; Jeno Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade; Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry; and Miklos Breinich, deputy chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau. Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, will join the delegation in the Czechoslovak capital. At the meeting, the series of bilateral talks on issues concerning the two countries will continue. The two premiers last met in 1977 and discussed mainly economic questions; it is expected that at the present meeting the further development of economic cooperation will be discussed, since the 1981-85 economic plans are now being drafted in both countries. The two sides will concentrate their attention mainly on the deliveries of raw and basic materials, long-term specialization and joint production, cooperation in science and technology and on third markets and the development of transport. Those present at the airport included Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; State Secretary Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the Government Information Bureau; Joszef Varga, chairman of the Government Secretariat; and Stefan Bodnar, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest.

NEMETH RECEIVES VIETNAMESE POLITBURO MEMBER CHU HUY MAN

LD271220 Budapest MTI in English 0957 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI)--Monday morning Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, received in Budapest Colonel-General Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Committee, political chief of staff of the Vietnamese People's Army. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Sandor Racz, head of the HSWP CC Administration Department, Brigadier-General Ferenc Karpati, political chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister. Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador to Budapest of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, was also there.

PAPER DISCUSSES DIFFERENCES AMONG NONALINED COUNTRIES

AU272100 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 25 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Judit Koves article: "From Bandung To Havana"]

[Excerpt] The disputes that have flared up in the movement of the nonalined countries do not concern its fundamental principles, but their interpretation. As the number of countries belonging to the movement increased, disagreements and differences emerged, which separate the various countries of the heterogeneous group, countries with diverse social systems and orientations, with regard to their appraisal of certain theoretical and practical issues. This is only natural and inevitable, since the countries that profess themselves to be nonalined include nonbloc socialist countries--such as Cuba and Vietnam--and socialist-oriented countries that have embarked on the path of a national democratic development, but also reactionary antipopular dictatorships that are covertly or openly representing the military-political-economic interests of imperialism. And there are also nonalined countries wavering somewhere "in between" them.

Since, amid rapidly changing and often contradictory world phenomena, the world situation has become more complex in recent years, the distance between various appraisals is growing increasingly sharper and the views of the progressive and reactionary forces clashed more and more violently in the nonalined movement. As a result of setbacks and regressions in the "main fronts" of international detente, tensions smouldered and, indeed, led to armed conflicts in the "secondary fronts," the so-called peripheries of world politics. The African wars--the victory of and Angolan and Ethiopian revolutions, the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia and the Shaba uprising in Zaire--and, lately, the fall of the genocidal regime that had destroyed Cambodia as a Maoist "experimental laboratory" and the Chinese aggression against Vietnam have severely taxed the nonalined countries' aspirations towards unity. The role played in this by Beijing, which, as a representative of the NATO powers' interests, as it were, is trying to alienate the nonalined countries from their natural ally, the socialist world, was by no means a small one.

For instance, it was the instigation of the West and Beijing that sparked off the sharp debate, which almost posed the threat of splitting the movement over the fundamental issue of whether the movement should retain its previous consistent anti-imperialist character, or whether, turning away from the socialist community, it should pursue a policy of "equal distance," and appear as a "third force" in the international arena.

Beijing also provided the demogogic slogans and false arguments for the dispute in which the Western-influenced wing of the nonalined countries, accusing the Soviet Union and the socialist community of "expansionist endeavors," blamed the socialist world for the conflicts that have erupted. As an "appropriate response," some of them have proposed that--since they are allies of the Soviet Union--Cuba and Vietnam should be expelled from the movement. Also the most extreme countries tried to question the right of Cuba, the first socialist and nonalined country of the Latin American Continent, to stage the sixth summit meeting.

Beijing's machinations have failed. The common sense of the majority of the nonalined countries has triumphed, and the summit conference will be convened in Havana on 3 September.

However, the 95 heads of states and governments who will confer at the Havana Congress Building built for the occasion will have to adopt a position and reach a decision on serious theoretical and practical problems. One of the most difficult of them is the matter of the representation of Cambodia. Numerous member countries are of the opinion that this forum is not competent to decide the so-called "internal matter" as to whether the puppet government, which has been found guilty and legally convicted on the charge of genocide--the remnants of the defeated Pol Pot regime, which has fled to Beijing--or the new government of liberated Cambodia should represent this Indochinese country, which has suffered so much. Also, the Colombo foreign ministers' conference of June submitted to the summit conference, as another sensitive problem, the proposal by the Arab steadfastness front that Egypt, a founding member of the movement, should be expelled, because of the Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty it signed with Israel.

It is certain that the position of the nonalined countries will crystallize on issues determining the movement's character and all further activity will be expressed in vehement, but--as was the case at previous summit conferences as well--in constructive and open exchanges of views.

Of course, the socialist countries are following preparations for the Havana summit with great interest and they hope that the nonalined countries' movement, overcoming its internal difficulties, will continue to fulfill its important and positive role in serving the intensification of peace and detente also in the future, as it has done in the past.

RADIO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES KHOMEYNI TACTICS IN IRAN

LD272152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Excerpt] Discontent is growing in Iran, not only among those who did not believe in Khomeyni in the first place, but also among the various groups of former comrades-in-arms. One of these groups is the Kurds, who, let there be no mistake about it, are not demanding independence but righteously demanding autonomy; but to no avail. What we are now witnessing is a consequence of this.

I do not think that the Kurds took up arms by themselves. They took up arms because they were emboldened to do so. But the Kurdish revolt has at all events created a critical situation, because it sets an example to other anti-Khomeyni groups. That is why authority is coming down upon them with an iron fist. But, at the same time, it is using one of history's so often enacted tactics: It is directing attention and fire onto the left wing, forgetful of the fact that the Tudeh Party was ready to cooperate with the religious leaders who had overthrown the dictatorship.

The objective is clear: They are trying to create the false semblance that the progressive forces are organizing and directing the movement against Khomeyni, which is unfolding and ramifying. But it is perhaps not unjustified to hazard the remark that these measures are perhaps not af[illegible]all Khomeyni's invention. The ayatollah is being prompted, counseled, from inside and also from abroad.

BRIEFS

AID SHIPMENT TO VIETNAM--On 24 August, Denes Szasz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic in Hanoi, symbolically presented a 130-ton aid shipment, consisting of pharmaceuticals, canned products and textiles, of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, to Tran Hoa Nam, secretary general of the Vietnamese Solidarity Committee. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Aug 79 p 9 AU]

KUWAITI TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES--A Kuwaiti delegation led by Ali Issa al-Wazzan, deputy minister of commerce, has arrived in Budapest. The delegation was received by Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade, on Thursday [23 August]. Subsequently, discussions began under the direction of Deputy Minister Sandor Udvardi. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Aug 79 p 8 AU]

ALUMINUM PRODUCTION PLANS--The Hungarian Aluminum Industry Trust expects to produce 17.2 billion forints worth of goods in 1979, which will top last year's production by 8.6 percent. Productivity is growing by almost 10 percent as a result of a reduction in the workforce by 200 to 250. Capitalist exports will be increased by $32 million to $35 million over last year. Altogether this year dollar receipts will reach about $160 million to $165 million, with a minimum of capitalist imports. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD]

SZYDLAK SPEAKS AT WARSAW ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY FUNCTION

AU271046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, at the 22 August Warsaw function to mark Romanian national day]

[Text] Jan Szydlak stressed that 23 August 1944 had become a momentous date in the history of the Romanian people and state. At that time the Romanian people, facing a dramatic moment of their uneasy history, made a fundamental choice to determine the country's political and social future and embarked upon the road of struggle against fascism, of deep transformations and social progress.

At a time when the victorious Soviet Army continued to enter into more and more Romanian towns and villages, the Romanian workers class, led by the RCP, its political vanguard, and supported by the overwhelming majority of the people, radically changed the country's domestic policy and external orientation. There began a period of a rapid and comprehensive social, political and economic development unprecendented in Romania's history. We offer our congratulations, J. Szydlak said, to the Romanian Communist Party, workers class and people on those great and irreversible achievements.

Nowadays, in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, when we view the great achievements of our two countries, J. Szydlak continued, we gain added assurance of the far-sightedness of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the strength of the idea of social justice, the productiveness of socialist political solutions and the profound correctness of the principles of internationalism.

The logic of the accelerated course of contemporary history is responsible for the fact that the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, that pioneering state of socialism, have become the basis of our countries' favorable development. One of the lessons flowing from the experiences of the past 35 years is that the increase in the power and authority of the USSR and the successes of its Leninist peace policy are consistent with the vital interest of Poland, Romania and other socialist countries.

The establishment and consolidation of the socialist states in Europe, following World War II, went hand in hand with the development of a new model of relations among them, based on the noble principles of socialist internationalism. That development favored that establishment and consolidation.

Mutual trust, respect, equality, assistance, comprehensive cooperation in the name of the common ideological aims of socialism and communism, unity in the struggle for peace, security and social progress, and the indispensable solidarity in the struggle against imperialism determine the increasing role of the socialist community in the present-day world and its changes.

The unity of the socialist community helps to multiply our potential, enhance all our forces and makes it possible not only to sum up the achievements of individual states but also imparts to it features of higher quality serving the common cause of freedom, democracy, progress and peace--the cause of socialism.

An expression of that were this year's Crimean meetings between leaders of the socialist countries and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, which constitute an important stage along the road to further strengthening the cooperation among fraternal countries in solving domestic and international tasks.

Lasting, general and just peace and the defense, strengthening and expansion of all its platforms, including the one that has been embodied in the mandatory decisions of the United Nations on Poland's initiative--namely the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace--constitute extremely important aims and points of reference of the aspirations and strivings of our two fraternal socialist countries.

Poland and Romania participate productively in implementing the joint strategy of peace followed by the socialist community states belonging to the defensive Warsaw Pact. The two states' participation in the multilateral cooperation among socialist countries helps increase possibilities for expanding bilateral relations between the two countries.

Referring to the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite aggression against Poland, J. Szydlak stated that we gratefully remember the selfless help given by our Romanian friends to the Polish refugees who, following the September campaign, found refuge in Romania and were able to continue their further travels in large numbers in order to join the fight for Poland's freedom.

Speaking of the development of Polish-Romanian relations, J. Szydlak said that the 1949 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance had laid the foundations of those relations. The correctness and vitality of the principles of that treaty were reaffirmed by the new treaty of 1972, which was drawn up to conform to the higher forms of cooperation between the two rapidly developing socialist states--members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Jan Szydlak stressed the importance of cooperation between the two countries within CEMA and characterized the development of Polish-Romanian economic relations; the average increase in annual trade has amounted to about 18 percent for many years now. The seventies have been a period of intensified Polish-Romanian cooperation.

The development of peaceful cooperation on our continent and throughout the world, J. Szydlak continued, depends on the effectiveness of efforts to impart an irreversible character to the process of detente and requires efforts to implement all CSCE Final Act decisions with increasing vigor, to strictly observe the territorial and political realities on which the peace order in postwar Europe is based and to renounce attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of soviereign states. Jan Szydlak said that Poland and Romania are struggling to have the arms race ended.

The fraternal friendship between our countries and their loyalty to the ideological principles contained in the treaties of alliance and in the joint declaration signed in 1977 by the leaders of our parties and peoples--Edward Gierek and Nicolae Ceausescu--are of good service for those aims.

We are deeply convinced, J. Szydlak said in conclusion, that the continuation of this line in the climate of mutual trust, respect and partnerlike equality; the effective discharge of contracted obligations; and the further strengthening of comprehensive ties between our people help to accelerate their march to socialism.

Jan Szydlak extended cordial congratulations and wishes to the people and leaders of Romania.

PROTEST MADE OVER POL POT'S KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATE AT UNCSTD

LD272334 Warsaw in English to Europe 2238 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development now on in Vienna, Poland has protested on behalf of 19 countries when the delegate of the overthrown Pol Pot regime of Kampuchea rose to speak. The deputy chairman of the Polish group, Mr.Walery Kujawski, said the People's Revolutionary Council is the only legitimate government of Kampuchea.

PYKA HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE ENVOY

LD272252 Warsaw Pact in English 1721 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Aug, PAP--Vice-Premier Tadeusz Pyka received today ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Nguyen Ngoc Uyen. During the meeting problems of the development of economic cooperation between both countries were discussed.

EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON HUMANITARIAN LAW OPENS IN KRAKOW

LD280858 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Aug, PAP--A five-day European symposium on humanitarian law began in Krakow today. Several dozen scientists from Europe, the USA and Canada--countries signatories to the CSCE Final Act--are taking part in the seminar held under an honorary patronage of President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski. The seminar has been organized by the Jagellonian University of Krakow, the Main Board of the Polish Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee. The seminar will discuss problems of the [words indistinct] humanitarian law which deals with the protection of victims of armed conflicts.

In a letter addressed to the participants in the seminar Professor Henryk Jablonski recalled that it was being held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. The letter stressed that man's right to live in peace and the preparation of societities for life in peace was particularly close to the Polish nation.

In his inaugural speech Jagellonian University Rector Professor Nieczyslaw Hess talked about the problem of disseminating the principles of the humanitarian law and preparation of societies for life in peace.

JANIUREK INTERVIEWED ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD242244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Now about today's session of the Council of Ministers. Leszek Adamozyk talks with the government press spokesman, Deputy Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek. [begin recording]

[Adamozyk] The Council of Ministers met in Warsaw today. What was the topic of the session?

[Janiurek] The government assessed the effects of the socioeconomic activities in July and previous months and on this basis it discussed the outlook for the implementation of the annual tasks.

[Question] What was the focus of attention?

[Answer] Problems of the harvest progress and of preparations for autumn operations in agriculture, the transport situation--chiefly the preparations for transport of coal and the autumn peak--the supply of power to industry and the preparations of thermal power-plants for the heating season were at the focus of interest.

[Question] What pictures emerged in these matters?

[Answer] It results from an analysis of July that the economy as a whole attained good results. This is expressed in the relatively large growth in industrial production and the improvement of its structure. Next, there was a clear acceleration of exports, thanks to which an essential part of the backlog from the first quarters has been recovered; a general improvement in the performance of transport, especially with regard to the transport of coal; and efficient progress of the harvest despite the rainy weather. However, the expected improvement in July in the power sector was not recorded. The effects of house construction are also unsatisfactory.

[Question] Mr Minister, let us begin with more in details about industry. How did it perform and what results did it attain?

[Answer] A production growth was attained in the whole of industry. Compared with July last year, it amounted to 6.2 percent, of which production for the market increased by 8.4 percent and for export by 10 percent; we had a faster growth here. The extraction of coal increased, as did the production of rolled products. Roller bearings and lathes for the working of metals and, among products for the market, automatic washing machines, automobiles, textiles of the sort that stimulate knitting, milk, poultry and [word indistict]. The July results caused an improvement of the dynamics of the industry for the whole 7-month period. The losses incurred during the first months of the year are being made good, although not to the same degree everywhere. For instance, planned production of phosphorus fertilizers, cotton textiles, building materials--especially of cement--and also of paper and cardboard was not reached. Great difficulties continue to prevail in the power industry. This complicates the whole economy. The cause of disturbances in the supply of power is mainly the considerable proneness of power installations to break down. The ministry and the workforces of enterprises are taking energetic actions to overcome the complications that appear and powerplants are accumulating coal supplies for the winter.

[Question] What is the situation in transport, which is equally important?

[Answer] Rail and motor transport continue to have difficulties in the implementation of operational plans despite an improvement in their operations, which I mentioned earlier and which is reflected in improved regularity of daily transport volumes and a reduction of coal piles at the mines. There are several causes. First, the railways are undergoing modernization and repair operations. Second, railcar turnaround time has lengthened, discipline pertaining to loading is still insufficient. The assistance given by the government to the Ministry of Transport and steps taken by the ministry are already yielding certain effects. This should favorably influence the implementation of transport tasks during the autumn peak.

[Question] Perhaps you could say a few sentences about agriculture.

[Answer] In agriculture, we know--and one can see it in the fields--that the harvest is drawing to an end. Grain crops have been cut and gathered from 93 percent of the acerage.

Unfortunately, one must expect considerably lower grain yields. A tight situation in fodder resources is emerging; this is why an increase of home-grown fodder in agriculture is indispensable. Next, one must not permit losses of grain during harvest, transport and storage and there must be proper utilization of increased corn, grass and after-crop yields. The potato yields promise to be good and this will create additional possibilities. The efficient organizing and proper utilization of larger vegetable, fruit and potato supplies are assuming great importance, have better supplies to the population in mind. Certain delays in material production with a parallel increase in the population's monetary income are obviously affecting the market situation. The failure of certain producers to fulfill commitments to domestic trade is worsening the goods supply situation in some sectors. This must be improved.

[Question] What decisions were adopted at today's session?

[Answer] The Council of Ministers recommended to the ministries and the whole economic administration the intensification of actions for the regular implementation of current tasks and for the recovery of the backlog in all sectors of material production. This is the main matter. The search for means of further activation of production, initiatives aimed at a better exploitation of human labor resources and raw materials and materials--this is indispensable. The basic efforts must be directed at the development of production for the market, for export and of spares. The power industry will continue to receive considerable assistance. On the other hand, the ministries--taking into account the realities of life--should prepare and adjust themselves to a very thrifty management of power and fuels. This was emphasized. It was pointed out that all actions must be accompanied by concern for the raising of the effectiveness of management and for a maximum of thrift.

The Council of Ministers committed the ministries to the elaboration of programs of actions for the autumn and winter period, especially as far as the saving of raw materials, fuels and power is concerned. The government has accented the need for close observance of the decisions adopted today. They are of great significance for the implementation of this year's plan and for the creation of a favorable starting basis for next year's tasks. For this purpose the ministries were instructed to intensify checks on the implementation of adopted decisions and to carry out an honest accounting of their realization.

[Adamczyk] Mr Minister, thank you for the talk.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING TALKS WITH CUBA--On 21 August Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka received Raul Gonzales Tapia, vice minister of transportation of the Republic of Cuba, and discussed with him development of Polish-Cuban cooperation in the shipbuilding industry. Raul Fornell Delgado, Cuban ambassador in Poland, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 79 p 4 AU]

YEMENI TU VISITORS--On 20 August, Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council of Poland, received an official delegation of the General Confederation of Trade Unions of the PDRY, including Economic Secretary Rageh Saleh and Saeed Badheris, chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Fifth Province. Wladyslaw Kruczek informed the guests of some problems of our country's socioeconomic development and the current activities of trade unions. [Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 21 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZANU LEADER MUGABE'S VISIT

AU271137 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Romania-ZANU joint communique on the visit to Romania by Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, issued on 24 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over August 21-24, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP.

During his Romanian sojourn, the guest had talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and participated in the events occasioned by the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of Romania.

The talks were attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, Dumitru Popa, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

For ZANU, the talks were attended by Richard Howe, deputy secretary for foreign affairs of the ZANU Central Committee, and Lovemore Mazivisa, ZANU permanent representative to Bucharest.

The ZANU leader was highly appreciative of the keen interest and steady support of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people to the peoples' struggle for abolishing the colonial domination, for freedom and national independence, and conveyed the feelings of deep gratitude of the ZANU fighters, of his people for the consistent and manysided help on a political, diplomatic and material plane Socialist Romania gives to the just fight of the Zimbabwe people for national and social emancipation, for its self-reliant development on the road of progress and prosperity. Likewise, Robert Mugabe addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu sincerest and friendly congratulations on his behalf, on behalf of the organization he is leading and of the Patriotic Front on the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation as well as on the great achievements of the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

In this framework, the guest referred to the strong impressions made on him by the objectives and orientations included in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the festive meeting, in the program of Romania's further development on the road of economic and social progress. He was also greatly impressed with the large participation of the broad masses in the great 23 August parade, a proof of the glorious victory won by the Romanian people 35 years ago.

Voicing the feelings of militant solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian people with the ideals of independence and freedom of the people of Zimbabwe, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania would continue, just as until now, supporting firmly in various ways the legitimate fight of the people of Zimbabwe, of all peoples under foreign domination for the definitive abolition of every form of oppression and exploitation of other nations, for the attainment of their aspirations to become masters of their own destinies, to enjoy a free and dignified life.

Thanking the guest for the congratulations and assessments made about the RCP and the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended to ZANU fighters, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and all Zimbabwe people warm greetings and wishes for new successes in the struggle for national liberation and for the democratic and independent development of their fatherland.

During the talks, Nicloae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe exchanged views and information on questions of joint interest concerning the activity of the RCP and of the ZANU as well as the current evolution of the international life, the people's fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, liberty and progress all over the world. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the points of view of the RCP and of the ZANU on fundamental problems coincide or are very close.

Highlighted with satisfaction was the deep attachment and the active support of the RCP and of the ZANU to the righteous cause of the African peoples that embarked on the road of self-reliant development for the definite elimination of the last vestiges of colonial domination and of racism, for the consolidation of their economic and political independence, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international political and economic order which should secure the sovereign right of each and every state to full equality in approaching the problems mankind is confronted with, in building a juster and better society.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe pointed out that, in the present-day conditions favorable to the attainment of the national liberation movement's objectives, it is more necessary than ever to unify in a large front, on a national plane beyond any differences of opinions, all national, patriotic and progressive forces of Zimbabwe interested in building an actually free and independent Zimbabwe. Both sides assessed the importance of the use of all fighting means against colonialism and racism, emphasizing that the winning of victory requires the simultaneous or compound use of the most varied forms of action--political, diplomatic and military.

Stress was also laid on the fact that under the present circumstances the African countries, all the progressive, and anti-imperialist forces militant for a democratic and independent development of the African nations, should necessarily strengthen their unity and solidarity.

In this context, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the ZANU leader condemned the policies of domination, racial discrimination and apartheid promoted by the regimes in South Africa, expressing at the same time their empathy and active support to the just fight of those peoples for re-winning their right to self-determination and national independence.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe attached great significance to a more active participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the nonalined countries in the international life, considering that they must have a more evident say on all international matters.

Both sides assess that the United Nations has an important role in the settlement of the big issues facing the African Continent and that it must be an efficient instrument in the process of completely abolishing colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for the establishment of a lasting climate of peace, security and collaboration on that continent.

Being highly appreciative of the upward course of the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the ZANU, the leaders of the two parties expressed their determination to amplify andintensify these relations for the benefit of both parties and people, of the unity of all the forces of the anti-imperialist front, of the cause of liberty, independence, social progress, peace and understanding among peoples.

The ZANU leader, Robert Mugabe, left Romania the same day.

CEAUSESCU ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY ON AUGUST 23 CELEBRATION

AU271100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the occasion of the national liberation anniversary--August 23]

[Text] Order of the day of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Comrade soldiers, corporals, noncommissioned officers, military technicians, officers and generals,

We celebrate today the 35th anniversary of the August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which ended the military-fascist dictatorship and the domination of Hitlerite Germany forever, thus opening up for the Romanian people the road to free and sovereign development, to full national independence and to the democratic and later socialist transformation of Romanian society.

In this historical period of profound revolutionary changes, under the leadership of our hardened communist party, outstanding success has been attained in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland, in raising the living standard of the people and in building the socialist system.

On the anniversary of this memorable event for the Romanian people's destiny, we recall our gratitude to the soldiers and officers of the brave Romanian Army who--by acting in a spirit of sacrifice for the cause of the freedom and independence of the fatherland--contributed to the August 1944 insurrection and to the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. We pay homage to the military men who, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army, shed their blood in the great battles to drive the Nazi troops out of the entire territory of the fatherland and liberate Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory over fascist Germany.

On the road opened up by 23 August 1944, our fatherland is today advancing toward new and great achievements in implementing the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and creating conditions for transition toward communism. The documents of the 12th party congress open up new and bright prospects for raising Romania onto higher levels of civilization and progress. Together with all the people, the soldiers of our armed forces are actively participating in the great socialist construction of the country and are doing their duty with dignity and honor under the glorious banner of the fatherland.

We highly assess the self-denying activity carried out by soldiers, patriotic guards and paramilitary youth to strengthen the fatherland's defense capability and to improve their military and political training. Our party and state show particular concern for strengthening our armed forces, equipping them with modern technology and raising the level of military and political training of all soldiers so that they can be always ready to successfully defend the independence and territorial integrity of the fatherland and the revolutionary achievements of the people, thus militating for the implementation of our party-state policy of broad international cooperation, detente, security and peace throughout the world.

On the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, I warmly congratulate the military of our armed forces, the members of patriotic guards and the paramilitary youth and wish them ever greater successes in all their activity.

By always doing your duty in a high spirit of patriotic responsibility and by developing the wonderful traditions of our forefathers, you are firmly acting, dear military of the fatherland, to unswervingly implement our party-state domestic and foreign policy and to build the most just and humane system of Romania's soil, the communist system.

May you self-denyingly serve with unflinching devotion the cause of the party, of the fatherland's freedom, independence and sovereignty and of the people's well-being and happiness as well as the noble ideals of socialism and peace!

In honor of the 35th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation of the fatherland, I order:

Twenty-one salvoes to be fired on 23 August in Bucharest, as a token of salute:

Long live the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation!

Long live the RCP, the leading political force in our society!

Long live the industrious and talented Romanian people, builders of the comprehensively developed socialist society!

Long live our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and may it flourish!

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FOREIGN LEADERS' MESSAGES TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

Carter Message

AU271044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed Mr President,

On Romania's national day I have the great pleasure of extending to you and the Romanian people best wishes and congratulations on behalf of the U.S. people.

Through its active and constructive role in international issues, Romania has made an important contribution towards resolving a number of problems facing mankind. We particularly appreciate Romania's efforts to establish a more secure international climate. In spite of our different social and political systems, our two countries have established a fruitful dialog in many fields of international life.

The increasingly growing scope of our economic, cultural and scientific cooperation reflects the powerful mutual interest in expanding our relations in many fields.

I express the firm conviction that the continuous strengthening of our relations will allow our peoples to enjoy a more secure and prosperous life..

Sincerely,

[Signed] Jimmy Carter.

Castro Message

AU271043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, we have the pleasure of presenting to you fraternal greetings and heartfelt congratulations, on behalf of the people, Communist Party, State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba, with the desire that these greetings and congratulations be further conveyed to the people, Communist Party, State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On this most significant holiday of the Romanian nation, we wish you new and greater successes in building the socialist society and also express the desire that relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, states and governments should continuously develop.

On this new anniversary, please accept our wishes for your people's peace, progress and well-being.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

'Arafat Message

AU271038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

With revolutionary greetings,

On the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I have the happy opportunity of extending to you, the RCP Central Committee and the friendly Romanian Government warm congratulations on this eternal day of the great Romanian people, on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the PLO Executive Committee and myself personally.

Revolution until victory:

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

As-Sadat Message

AU271041 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the national day of your friendly country, I have the pleasure of extending to you heartfelt congratulations, in my own behalf and on behalf of Egypt's people.

I take this opportunity to recall with profound appreciation and gratitude your firm support for and positive attitude toward efforts being made to achieve a genuine, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen, to the benefit of our friendly peoples and in the interest of peace and order in the world.

Please accept my most heartfelt compliments and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for your people's greater progress and prosperity, under your clear-sighted leadership.

With the highest esteem and consideration,

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Italy's Berlinguer, Longol Message

AU271039 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination we extend warmest congratulations to you, Comrade Ceausescu, to the RCP and all Romanian people, on behalf of Italian communists, as well as wishes for new successes in building socialism in your country, in accordance with the original and independent line established by your party.

[Signed] Luigi Longol, chairman of the Italian Communist Party and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party.

Mongolian Leaders' Message

AU271042 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, all the Mongolian people and ourselves personally, we extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the fraternal Romanian people, on Romania's national day, the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascist domination.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice in the fact that in the years of people's power, the Romanian people--under the leadership of the party of communists, on the basis of the fraternal alliance and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and relying on their own self-denying work--have turned their country into a socialist state with a modern and comprehensively developed industry and with an intensive agriculture and are attaining great successes in science and culture.

We note with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania are successfully developing and we are convinced that these relations will continue to expand, to the benefit of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples and in the interest of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We congratulate the fraternal Romanian people on their national day and wholeheartedly wish you and all the Romanian people new and ever greater successes in implementing the tasks set by the 11th RCP Congress for building the socialist society in Romania and in the common struggle of the fraternal countries for lasting peace and international security.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic,

J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

UN VISITOR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1979--On August 17, Vasile Gliga, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Keneth Dadzie, director general for economic development and cooperation at the UN, who participated in the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 on the eve of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology. The same day, Keneth Dadzie had talks with Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and with Costin Murgescu, director of the Institute for Market Research. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU]

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received departing Romanian Ambassador Florian Soica on 22 August in Khartoum [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS MONTENEGRO

LD272032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sveti Stefan--The U.S. Congress delegation, led by Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, today visited the Montenegrin littoral and toured Kotor, Bar and Budva for a direct impression of the grave consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in that area.

The U.S. congressmen, who are on a vist of several days to our country, were welcomed at the Maestral Hotel in Milocer by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Republican Executive Council, and Miro Popovic, vice president of the Montenegro Assembly.

In the talks with the members of the U.S. delegation, Milatovic briefed his guests on the extent of the natural disaster which affected Montenegro and on its catastrophic consequences, as well as on the complex tasks which this republic and our entire community face in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected area.

He thanked them for the help which the United States extended to Montenegro immediately after the catastrophic earthquake.

In expressing regret about the deaths and the extensive material damage, Clement Zablocki stressed that he was impressed by the courageous attitude of the affected population and by the great efforts which are being made to normalize life, as well by the manifest solidarity shown by our entire community with the people in the affected area.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress said that Montenegro has recently suffered yet another grave loss in the death of Budislav Soskic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and he expressed his sincere condolences to the people of Montenegro.

After the talks, Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, gave a luncheon in honor of the American delegation.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED PREPARATIONS, DISCUSSION

Loncar Departure for Havana

AU272015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 August [TANJUG]--Budimir Loncar, member of the SFRY delegation to the sixth conference of the nonalined countries and under secretary in Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Ignac Golob and Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretaries and advisers to the delegation, who will participate in the preliminary work and in the preparations for the sixth summit in Havana, left for Havana today. Cvijeto Job, director in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ljubomir Sekulic, deputy permanent representative of the SFRY to the United Nations in Geneva, and Darko Silovic, assistant director in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, left together with them.

Miljan Komatina, the SFRY representative to the United Nations, and Dzevad Mujazinovic, Miodrag Cabric and Zoran Lazarevic, special advisers to the delegation, will join this part of the delegation in Havana.

Vrhovec Arrival in Havana

LD272259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The members of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth conference of nonalined countries, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, arrived in Havana this afternoon a little before 1700 (2200 hours Yugoslav time).

They were met and welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister for foreign affairs.

Also present at the welcome were Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary; and Zivojin Jazic, Yugoslav ambassador in Havana.

At the request of Cuban journalists, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries which is to take place in Havana, starting on 3 September. In this connection, Josip Vrhovec recalled that Yugoslavia values very highly all the preparations which have preceded the sixth summit and in which all the members of the movement have taken part. The federal secretary expressed both the desire and hope of Yugoslavia that the sixth summit will be a success. We are convinced, he said to the Cuban journalists, that this summit will confirm the original principles of nonalinement, its independent and extrabloc character and its great international role.

Call for Defense of Principles

LD271518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, August 27 (TANJUG)--Given the complex international conditions and pressures on the non-aligned movement from various sides, all non-aligned summits so far devoted special attention to the need to safeguard and defend the authentic principles and goals of the movement and its independent, non-bloc character and orientation.

In the political section of the document of the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo, assessed as a major landmark in the history of the movement, it is stressed that the growing role and importance of non-alignment call for constant vigilance of the movement's members with a view to preserving intact the fundamental character of non-alignment and ensuring adherence to its principles and policy.

The policy of non-alignment is the expression of historical aspirations of peoples towards comprehensive liberation, a world of more justice and less violence and full respect for independence and sovereignty as the fundamental prerequisites for progressive social, economic and political transformations in the world. This, precisely, has caused increased pressure in recent time on the character and orientation of the non-aligned movement and attempts to [word indistinct] the attitude on non-alignment, as an integral and universal policy, to blocs.

Bloc and other forces outside the movement are persistently trying to deny or impair the integrity of the fundamental principles of the policy of non-alignment as these principles interfere with their image of the world. Similar attempts have also been made by some members of the movement itself.

The value of the policy of non-alignment has asserted itself in many a way during the past two decades. Above all, it has become conspiciously manifest in the [words indistinct] increase the movements (membership) between Belgrade and Havana. This convincingly speaks of the growing role, the effectiveness and the ever broader acceptance of the policy of non-alignment in all regions of the world, its enormous attractiveness in the world of crisis and division, both economic and political. This means that [word indistinct] options for independence were expressed not through joining one or the other bloc, but through joining the non-aligned movement. This makes it all the more an anacronism today to wish to impose the tendency of rapprochement to blocs as proof of the progressive orientation of the movement itself.

Leaders on Summit Tasks

LD271414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

["Non-Aligned Leaders on the Havana Summit--Its Importance and Their Expectations, Continuity of Non-Aligned Policy's Ascendance and the Movement's Fresh Activity--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [no dateline given] Leaders of the non-aligned attach expeptional political importance to the sixth conference of the heads of state or government and expect that this summit in Havana will consolidate the role and activity of the policy and the action capacity of the movement of non-alignment in international relations. It is first and foremost expected that the meeting in Havana will assure continuity in the development of the policy of non-alignment, will enable the movement to act even in a more powerful and united way as one of the most important independent international factors, on the influence of which depends to an essential extent the preservation of peace and security, progress in the solving of the problems of confronting the world community and the further construction of democratic relations in all domains of international life.

The most important question and also the strategic goal of the movement of non-alignment today is the preservation of the character, direction and action unity of the movement in international relations. "It is not without reason that we are sensitive to all attempts to check the role of the non-aligned policy and movement in the settling of major international questions or to redirect its political physiognomy and action in this or that direction" said President Tito in a recent interview to Belgrade BORBA. He went on to say that "it is important that no-one loses sight of the historic mission of our movement as an independent and unique factor in the struggle for peace, equality, economic development and social progress."

President Tito's expectations comprise three key questions: That the movement remains true to the authentic principles which are its permanent inspiration and vision; that the international role and democratisation process of the movement be further consolidated with fresh activity and that it continue on its own uncompromising path in the achievement of all priority political and economic goals of the world community. The Yugoslav president sees these three questions as the unique strategy in the further development of the policy and movement of non-alignment--through the transformation of overall international relations.

The Platform of Freedom

The president of Sri Lanka, the co-ordinating country of the movement, Jayewardene, has expressed the conviction that the sixth summit will represent a "new stage in the consolidation and expansion of the policy of non-alignment" and pointed out that it is "essential to always bear in mind the authentic principles and unity which represent the movement's force" The Guinean head of state, Sekou Toure, described non-alignment as "a platform of freedom, sovereignty, dignity and the right of countries to decide on their own destinies themselves."

Last week, the Guinean president warned in the UN that the non-aligned "do not wish to become aligned to pacts, they do not want to be told what they have to do but they wish to develop in the way most suitable to themselves." President Suharto of Indonesia stressed that "the preservation of the authentic principles and goals of the policy and movement of non-alignment is the guarantee of the unity of the non-aligned."

President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, does not expect "a mere confirmation of the principles of non-alignment in Havana, but even more specific decisions on international political problems and new steps towards the construction of a new economic order in the world" in order that two thirds of mankind receive greater support in economic development. The leader of the Palestinian nation, Yasir Arafat, announced that PLO considers the movement of non-alignment as "a great achievement," for it serves peace, justice and the natural rights of the nations of the world--national independence, economic and social development.

The president of Peru, Morales Bermudez, has announced prior to the sixth summit that "the movement of non-alignment believes in itself, in its own force. The movement, as a collection of various identities, does not need to seek any allies or protectors," stated the Peruvian head of state. He went on to say that "the movement of non-alignment represents today, more than ever before, the best defence and vanguard of the developing world." And herein lies its historic role in international relations. For Mexico, which attended the Cairo summit in 1964 with observer status, the aims and activity of non-alignment are of vital interest to all peoples of the world.

The common denominator of all non-aligned leaders' statements and interviews prior to the summit to date is the assessment that the non-aligned movement was, by means of the powerful assertion of its own authenticity as an independent, non-bloc, international factor, demonstrated the political and ideological universality which it offers the world--peace, dialogue and cooperation. Including the five new countries which have sought membership--Bolivia, Grenada, Pakistan, Iran and Surinam, the movement will soon grow into an international family of 94 countries without precedent. The way in which the non-aligned countries at all past gatherings and in actual practice have demonstrated that what unites them is stronger than forces pulling in the opposite direction is the most reliable proof that the policy and movement of non-alignment will achieve fresh success in Havana.

KAMPUCHEA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN VISITS BELGRADE EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

Meeting With Dragasevic

LD271752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, has just spent a short time in Belgrade on his way to Havana. President Samphan is leading the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. During his stopover in Belgrade President Samphan and the members of the Kampuchean delegation met and talked to Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, who gave a luncheon today in their honor.

The delegation left Belgrade today. President Samphan was seen off at the airport by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Discourse on Nonalined

LD271753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On its way to Havana for the sixth nonaligned summit, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea expresses its satisfaction at being in Belgrade again. It avails itself of this appropriate occasion to convey the warmest greetings to esteemed President Tito and the friendly government and the people of the SFRY and to express sincere and deep gratitude for their active, firm and constant support for the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea, said Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, on leaving our country today.

The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea will attend the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana--Khieu Samphan went on--in the firm conviction that it will be working for the good and full success of the conference in order to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement as an independent, nonbloc force on the international scene in the defense of the principles of nonalignment, the UN charter, international rights, the rights of all countries, in particular of the small as well as the big and the poor as well as the rich, to live in independence and sovereignty and with national honor and dignity. Our movement has always succeeded in continually and successfully carrying out this noble mission.

The Democratic Kampuchea delegation is convinced that, thanks to the efforts of all nonaligned countries and to their firm loyalty to the basic principles of our movement, the sixth summit conference will be very successful, Khieu Samphan stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROBERT MUGABE VISIT

Conversation With Tito

LD271346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brion--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In the course of a long and friendly conversation, Robert Mugabe expressed his thanks to President Tito for Yugoslavia's comprehensive support for the Patriotic Front in the struggle for Zimbabwe's freedom. The ZANU president spoke about the latest aspects of the situation in southern Africa and about the Patriotic Front's resolve to continue the struggle in order to realize the freedom of the people of Zimbabwe as soon as possible.

President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia--as has been the case until now--will extend full support to the Patriotic Front's struggle and efforts as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe in order that the stated aim can be successfully realized. President Tito emphasized the need for the urgent liquidation of colonization in southern Africa, to which particular attention will be paid at the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries.

The conversation also encompassed topical questions relating to the consistent implementation of nonaligned policy.

The talks were also attended by Todd Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, Osiah Tongogara, ZANU defense chief, and others.

27 August Departure

LD271800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, left Belgrade today after a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In his statement to TANJUG journalists before leaving Yugoslavia, Robert Mugabe expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks during his visit, as well as with the expressions of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe which he had encountered during his visit. Mugabe stressed that he had held particularly successful talks with President Tito. On that occasion, Mugabe briefed President Tito on the present military and political situation in Zimbabwe as well as about the circumstances in connection with the constitutional conference convened by the British Government.

Reference was also made during the talks to the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. Robert Mugabe expressed the conviction that the conference would confirm the authentic principles of the nonalined movement and that its nonbloc character would again be confirmed.

Mugabe expressed particular satisfaction with the promise that Yugoslavia would extend every possible material and political support to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for liberation. "I am leaving deeply impressed by the reception accorded to me in Yugoslavia and by the degree of solidarity which the Yugoslav people are showing toward the people of Zimbabwe," Robert Mugabe said at the end of his statement.

Petar Rakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, saw Robert Mugabe off at the Airport in Surcin.

MARKOVIC TALKS WITH TITO BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR CSSR

Predeparture Tito Interview

LD241828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, prior to the latter's official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the head of a delegation from the SFRY Assembly.

ZAGREB DAILY RESPONDS TO STATEMENTS REGARDING SOCIALISM

Retort to CPCZ'S TRIBUNA

AU272135 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 p 17 AU

[From Zeljko Brihta "Highlihgts of the Week" column: "Theory"]

[Text] In an article entitled "Revisionists and the Political System," the Czechoslovak party weekly for politics, science and culture TVORBA lists the theories which, it believes, negate "the general laws of the birth and development of socialism and the socialist political system" and mentions among them also the "so-called self-management." It says that the Czechoslovak "revisionists" and "counterrevolutionaries" in 1968 "used" this theory "in their efforts to weaken the authority of the workers class and the political functions of our state as the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It is now also clear why the CPCZ Central Committee weekly TRIBUNA, also recently, did not mention Yugoslavia when it listed the nonalined countries which are building socialism or which "are only making preparations to make the first step along the socialist road." Two untruths do not make one truth--particularly when they are not accidental.

Denial of 'Attacks' on USSR

AU272045 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 p 17 AU

[From Zeljko Brihta "Highlights of the Week" Column: "Notions"]

[Text] The Belgrade correspondent of the West German DPA news agency noticed and reported a "highlight of the week" published in this column of 4 August. Under the title "Attacks," that "highlight of the week" discussed a notice with which the Soviet news agency TASS and the newspapers that carried it reproached the Yugoslav newspaper which reprinted the speeches of certain Chinese politicians and certain Chinese documents. The DPA report was also carried by certain West German newspapers (SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Munich) under the title "Another Polemic Between Belgrade and Moscow."

If the DPA report is--as colleague journalists say--"correct," the title is somewhat exaggerated. It should read not "Between Belgrade and Moscow," but rather between a VJESNIK journalist and certain Soviet journalists. This journalist does not polemize, but rather he clarifies notions and he always advocates the principle "to everyone his due," not merely "another" time.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON BULGARIAN 'PROVOCATION' IN MOSCOW

AU261300 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Report by special correspondent S. Hjukic]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 15 August--The 11th Congress of the World Association for Political Science, which opened in Moscow on Sunday and will last 7 days, has been developing so far in an atmosphere of tolerant discussion, in which endeavors are made to keep any sharp disagreements within the limits of scientific discussions and not to create incidents, because of the provocative views that are usual in the debates of political scientists.

For the First Time About Nonalinement

In the section devoted to the participation of people in sociopolitical development in industrial and developing countries (convener Prof Najdan Pasic), several Yugoslav political scientists have taken part with theoretical explanations of the delegate system. Research studies have been presented showing a certain gap between what is proclaimed and the reality. It is precisely the objective nature of these investigations that has contributed to the affirmation of the theoretical concept of the delegate system.

It is interesting that for the first time at a political science congress, a section has specially discussed nonalinement, and the chairmanship has been entrusted to Prof Branko Pribicevic. Six papers were submitted on this subject, including two by Yugoslav political scientists. Although the idea of nonalinement was confirmed in the debate and the view was expressed that nonalinement is on the increase, regardless of mutual differences, there were some ideas which caused polemics and an understandable reaction on the part of Yugoslav political scientists.

Among other things, it was a matter of two well-known theses; that nonalinement is an exclusively anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist movement; and that nonalinement has prospects only to the extent that it comes closer to the countries of the "socialist community."

Since at such gatherings everybody has the right to his opinion, including his errors, the polemics concluded at that point.

Provocation at the Exhibition

Bulgaria has exhibited Tsola Dragoycheva's book and the public has been informed of its anti-Yugoslav contents. The book is, in fact, an extensive excerpt from the well-known memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian leadership. The party which brings into question the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and the Macedonian nation has been selected and printed in English.

Considering that it is not an ideological discussion but a political pamphlet, the Yugoslav delegation made known to the organizers that the scientific exhibition was being used for provocation. The hosts of the congress, who try to be as helpful as possible to all the participants and try to prevent incidents, considerately replied that the organizers only "rent out the space," from which one could understand that the unsuitability of exhibiting this book has been understood.

We do not know under what circumstances the change occurred, but Tsola Dragoycheva's pamphlet was not to be seen today among the exhibits of Bulgarian scientific books.

DJURANOVIC SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ROMANIA'S VERDET

AU272020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 22 August TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I send you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in building socialism and for the prosperity of the people of friendly Romania.

"I am convinced that the good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully."

MOUNTBATTEN ASSASSINATION, IRA CLAIM VIEWED

LD280936 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Following the death of Lord Mountbatten, last viceroy of India and commander of Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, in a yacht explosion, Western news agencies report that the Irish National Liberation Army has denied reports according to which the assassination was carried out by its members.

At the same time, editorial boards of Dublin papers have received information from the Irish Republican Army which maintains that it carried out this assassination with the intention of drawing the attention of the public to--as it states--the British occupation of the six northeastern provinces of Ireland.

DETAILS OF ARMY EXPENDITURE SAVINGS REVIEWED

LD201430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 20 (TANJUG)--By rational operations the Yugoslav People's Army last year saved two billion dinars, that is over 100 million dollars.

In setting forth this information the Yugoslav papers NARO NA ARMIJA (the PEOPLE'S ARMY) writes in its latest issue that members of the Yugoslav People's Army are "doing everything in their power towards the economy starting in the road to stabilization". In this they see "the contribution to the strengthening of the country's defensive capability".

Funds for the national defense and social self-defense total over one half of the federal budget. This sum last year totalled forty two billion 679 million dinars. In this year's federal budget totalling 99,409,900,000 dinars funds alloted for defense and protection total 52 billion 471 million dinars.

BELGRADE RADIO DISCUSSES POOR RESULTS IN WHEAT PURCHASES

AU272150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU

[Jovan Ilic commentary]

[Text] Since it looks like the corn harvest will be good, the price of last year's corn has begun to drop rapidly and last year's corn is already being bought at 4.5 dinars per kilogram. However, while the 2-year corn fever is abating, another fever--wheat fever--has appeared. The demand for wheat is great and, since wheat is being bought secretly, 1 kilogram of wheat costs 5 dinars or more per kilogram. There are a variety of reasons for this. Some of the reasons will be discussed in Jovan Ilic's commentary:

A part of the responsibility for the farmers' lack of readiness to deliver wheat surpluses must be borne by organizers, cooperatives and the organizations cooperating with farmers. This responsibility lies in the fact that there is no socially organized production of wheat. True, this is not the case everywhere, but there are a few good examples. One of the good examples is the organization for cooperation with farmers of the Zupanja combine, which long before the harvest, and to the detriment of its own income, decided to pay to farmers 27 paras per kilogram above the agreed price for quality and transportation costs. Instead of 300 carloads of wheat, some 500 carloads of wheat will be stored in silos. A similar case is in the Vukovar commune where 1,000 carloads of wheat above the plan were purchased. However, the silos of the Zitopromet commune will remain half empty, although the enterprise is prepared to pay the highest price for wheat, regardless of quality. The response is inadequate because wheat production was not contracted in advance.

This is also demonstrated by Dragoslav Markovic--a farmer cooperating with a cooperative--of the village of Simisevo in the Morava river valley, who harvested over 18 tons of wheat on 3 hectares of land, but who does not want to deliver the wheat to the cooperative because, as he says, he had to do everything himself.

Undoubtedly, the poor purchase of wheat confirms the view that this is a consequence of the fact that cooperatives and the organizations cooperating with farmers were rather neutral in the production and in the purchase of the surplus wheat. They use this to justify their passiveness at a time when efforts are being made to purchase as much wheat as possible and to reduce imports with little compensation for costs.

This shows that the profit margin is still a source of earning income, that the self-managing organization is only formal and that the production of wheat does not have a firm, socially organized team at work.

For this reason the question arises: To whom do the cooperatives and the organizations cooperating with farmers belong? Do they belong to those who are employed by them, while farmers are only an object, or are they organizations which, according to the law of associated labor, have a clear function--to be organizations of associated workers and farmers in which income is the basis of joint operations. Judging by all indications, they are less the latter and they rest more on buying and selling relations.

Accordingly, had there been more self-managing, socially organized production and had this been the concern of all, and not only the organizer of production, but also of the communes and sociopolitical organizations all the way through the food processing industry and trade organizations, then the interest of cooperatives and the organizations cooperating with farmers would reach not only to the fields of those who compete in wheat production, but into other fields as well. Meanwhile the other farmers would be left to their own devices. Operations would not be reduced solely to the purchase and to credit in the sale of production materials, but rather the application of agro-technology would be a joint concern. Had there been more feeling of togetherness, it would certainly not have happened that the average use of fertilizers per hectare would barely reach 80 kilograms or that sowing on 70 percent of the fields in the hilly and mountainous areas would still be done by hand. In any other situation, the yields on farmers' fields would be double the present 20 to 30 quintals per hectare.

For this reason everything possible should be done before the beginning of the fall sowing to abandon the old style of operations. This would also be a real contribution to the strengthening of self-managing practice and to the struggle for economic stabilization.

TRADE SECRETARY ROTAR MAKES STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU242045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Let us hear what Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, stated to Radio Belgrade after he had held a meeting in Ljubljana today with the representatives of the executive councils of the republics and provinces on the state of the economic relations of our country with foreign countries.

[Rotar--Begin recording] The accord among the republics and provinces about the implementation, or rather the regulation of their obligations within the balance of payments positions in the overall balance of payments of Yugoslavia, experienced its first control today. (?We reviewed what) measures have been taken in the republics and provinces and I can say that this task has been accepted seriously in all republics despite the August period, that many problems have been encountered which are chiefly an increase in demand or large requests for imports (?pressed) in all possible ways, and at the same time I think that we seriously pointed out that a solution may be found only through an increase of exports, as simple as this may sound. And I think that we came to the conclusion, which we will present to the Federal Executive Council, that this accord should open the way for agreements across the republican borders and that it should not further close up this sphere of economic relations with foreign countries which [words indistinct] and is small when we accept it as relating to the country as a whole. I think that by having registered all the problems we are on the road which may be called a gradual improvement of our balance of payments and especially the state of our balance of trade, of course not in the period from August to September, but in a longer period.

In this respect we had rather serious talks today about what was done this year in July, August and so forth and how all this should be inserted in the most responsible and best way in the planning instruments for the coming year. [end recording]

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS TO MEET, DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD272356 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A meeting was held in the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today with executive secretaries of the League of Communists Intermunicipal Conference Presidium, the provincial committees and the Belgrade League of Communists Town Committee at which the league of communists activities in stabilizing the economy were examined. The meeting was attended by representatives of other sociopolitical organizations and organs of the republic. It was chaired by Zarko Papic, executive secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and the opening report was delivered by Veljko Markovic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council.

According to the report from the meeting, it was stressed that the nature of the struggle for stabilizing the economy demands organized and, above all, continued action. This action must be directed toward unifying the struggle for stabilizing the economy and developing self-management socioeconomic relations, and toward the solving of problems with the organizations of associated labor, as well as the consistent and disciplined implementation of the agreed measures of the sociopolitical communities. This demands the intensified activity of the league of communists organizations and other subjective forces of our society.

It was also stressed that the concrete measures of stabilization open up scope for activity in the more rapid construction of the entire self-management system of expanded reproduction, which is a fundamental prerequisite for the stability of our economy.

The activities and tasks in implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee's sixth session in the sphere of the earning, allocation and distribution of income and means for personal incomes were also examined at the meeting and it was noted that certain results had been achieved. The need was stressed for further organized and concrete action in this sphere and in particular in those environments and organizations of associated labor where the agreed policy for the distribution of income is not being realized.

DEATH OF STJEPAN FUNARIC ANNOUNCED 26 AUGUST

LD262304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2041 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Stjepan Funaric, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments, died suddenly today in Sopot at the age of 58. He was made a people's hero in 1953 and had many decorations.